The Bombay Gazette.

No 8 628.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates

Single Copy........ 4 As.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between 8 annas and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch

Domestic Occurrences; Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. GOA, 1905 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander J. Avern, on SATURDAY, the 7th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked to thightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, on FRIDAY, the 6th October, 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th October 1876 at 4 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without Wines
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day of two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

THIS well known HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for Visitors.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITOR. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
BOKHARA	2 932	450	W. D. Anderson	9th—Southampton.
AVOCA	1,482	250	E. G. Stead	16t—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,984	450	D. Reonold on	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,593	400	C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2,933	450	P. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. Hall, (2,723 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2289	500	......	......	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	......	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	25th Oct.	1st Nov.	13th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CITY OF BALTIMORE will Sail for Liverpool on the 11th Oct.

THIS Steamer has now made four Voyages to Bombay.

The 1st in 24 days, including all stoppages.
The 2nd „ 25 „ „ „
The 3rd „ 25 „ „ „
The 4th „ 24 „ „ „

She has lately been fitted with accommodation for Passengers, and her Cabins being on Deck, are well Ventilated. The arrangements and furnishings of the Cabins have been made with the special object of suiting the convenience of Indian Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE on the 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL at the end of October.
„ BRANKSOME HALL to follow.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.
Few cwts. of navy biscuits.
6 cases bed tickings.
15 bales grey shirtings. 6 lbs.
25 drums printing ink.
On account and at the risk of Morarjee Premjee—
F & Co—25-33—9 bales grey shirtings, 39 inch 7 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room by order of the Albert Mills Company Limited, and on account and risk of Allaruckia Shivjee, a quantity of Office Furniture, &c., &c., consisting of blackwood round table, teakwood writing tables, chairs, caned veranda or office benches with cushions, open worked sofas, pictures, sepoy benches, rafters, bamboos, ventilators, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of the surplus Stock-in-trade of Mr. Dewjee Canjee Furniture Warehouseman at No. 7, Khulasi Chuckla or Furniture Bazaar, without the Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 5th October, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Khulasi Chuckla the surplus stock-in-trade of Mr. Dewjee Canjee changing his place of business, the same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, tea and coffee services, salver, cruet stand, ice pitcher and carved blackwood household furniture such as dining, drawing room, pier, washing and dressing tables, conversation and sofa couches, low prie-dieu, easy and reclining chairs, teapoys, sidetables, chests of drawers, clothes presses, gownpresses wardrobes, mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, single and double screens, chiffoniers, single and 3 light hanging argand lustres, iron and brass four posts bed stead, bedroom and dining room chairs, perambulators, musical boxes, drawing room carpets, carriage lamps, fire proof safes, hanging dressing glasses, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English mahogany carved blackwood and gilt household furniture, rich cut glass, best plated and porcelainwares, best plated 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8 light hanging argand lustres, 5 and 6 light chandeliers, table and wall argand lamps, handsome hall lamps, candelabra, best porcelain sugar jars on giltstand, large size mirrors in gilt frames, a mahogany grand tricord piano by John Broadwood and Son, one slate and one board billiard table, Brussels and velvet pile carpets, etc., at Nos. 3 and 4 Marine Stret, Fort.

On SATURDAY, next, the 7th October, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the top floor on their rooms, Nos. 3 and 4 Marine Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, of which full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly handsome English mahogany walnutwood, gilt and carved blackwood household furniture, very superior 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker, 8 and 12 light chandeliers wall argand lamps by Tucker, 2 and 3 light wall brackets, splendid pier glasses in gilt frames, rich Brussels and velvet pile carpets, rich cut glassware, best electroplated and porcelainwares, table ornaments, first class carriages &c., at No. 11, Grand Road, opposite the Theatre Royal.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 11, Grant Road, the very valuable and costly household furniture and carriages, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed and the furniture will be no view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1876.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots		
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots		
Button Boots	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent post paid, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes at the rate of 1s. 11d. per Rupee.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.
STAR COMPNAY.

The performance will commence with the charming Comedietta,

CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING;

And conclude with the Original Burlesque by Conway Edwardes,

LINDA DI CHAMOUNI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.

PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

BASS'S BEER.
BOTTLED BY STONE.

Quarts per doz. Cash	...Rs.	6-8
Pints do. do.	... „	4-6

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 2nd instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 87th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 87th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, and also Rupees 9,840, being the 55th instalment on account of the new Loan of RUPEES FIFTEEN LACS, and also Rupees 2,624, being the 21st instalment on account of TULSEE LOAN of FOUR LACS, aggregating Rupees 43,064.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd October 1876.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Capital,
£500,000, with power to increase.
Head Office,
34, Cannon Street, London.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236 15-1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,

Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.

Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times*:—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine*:—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe*:—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner tha depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust Funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances, whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM, Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	„	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,050,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin		

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA,
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,

Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,

Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,

Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS;

Worked Gold or Jewelled, Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;

Rs. 60 to 500.

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;

Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 160, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;

Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs; in cases complete, at Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,

For suspension of Lockets, at Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 7 , 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130.

WATCH CHAINS,

Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs. Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
various and curious,

from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;

Spiral Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome patterns Rs. 14, 20, 25, 28, 30 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment,
Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,

At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150.

"GUARD" RINGS,

Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,

"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled; Rs. 18 to 2,000.

BREAST STUDS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at Rs. 15, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 40, 45, 65, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270 and 300.

COLLAR STUDS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
At each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

SLEEVE LINKS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled; at per pair, Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36 and 40.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;

In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

SCARF PINS,

Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled, Rs. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 1,000.

SCARF RINGS,

A variety of pretty patterns, Rs. 20 to 100.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,
Studs, Bracelets, Necklets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 20
	Blue Serge Suits	„ 25
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Cricketing Suits	„ 25
	Shikar Suits	„ 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	American Drill Suits	„ 8
	Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„ 14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	„ 5
	Fancy Angola Trousers	„ 10
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Bedford Cord Trousers	„ 20
	Whip Cord Trousers	„ 16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Saddle Tweed Trousers	„ 16
	All Wool Flannel Shirts	„ 6
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Shirts	„ 4
	French Cambric Shirts	„ 4
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	White Dress Shirts	„ 5
	Regulation (Ellwood) Helmets.	„ 13
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Hunting (Ellwood) Hats	„ 12
	Felt Hats all Shapes	„ 7

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to	20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25	to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35	to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„	45	to	50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY: 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA: 2, Chowringhee Road.
Agency Camp Deolali:—Khursedji Dossabhai.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storied commodious BUNGALOW on Clare Road, Byculla, now in the occupation of E. C. Schrotty, Esq. Rent Rs. 115, including all taxes. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from 15th November, the BUNGALOW on the Ridge at Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of Dr. Graham. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 19th day of October 1876 at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1876.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 19th day of October 1876 (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NUR-EY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a STRONG DECCANY PONY, not under 13 hands. Apply to "N.," *Bombay Gazette.*

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, in Casks of 3 dozen and 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 4-8 per dozen, at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

FOR SALE, a MINIATURE BROUGHAM in first rate order, with a high caste Grey Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-2½ high; sound, fast and perfectly broken to Single and Double Harness. Price Rs. 1,050. Apply to SCOTT & Co., Veterinary Surgeon, Girgaum.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—An Extraordinary General Meeting will be held in the Club Rooms THIS AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock to confirm the Resolution passed at the last meeting to wind up the Club. 3rd Oct.

GENTLEMEN interested in the proposal to form a Club in place of the Bombay Chess Club are invited to meet in the Club Rooms, Rampart Row, at the conclusion of the Meeting advertised above. W. SOUTH, Honorary Secretary, Chess Club. 3rd Oct.

NOTICES.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. to P.M.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach-tonic ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER 1876.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Steam Navigation Companies:—
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North-Western Dak Company.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk and Alexandra Hotels.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly,
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation.)

NOTICES.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th September a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 75 per share will be PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Undersigned on and after 5th October on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

DR. KAVANAGH'S LAW LECTURES.

SUBJECTS.

1. Common Law and Criminal Law.
2. Hindu and Mohummedan Law.
3. Real Property and Equity.
4. Juris-prudence and the Roman Civil Law.

MORNINGS from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M.
EVENINGS from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Forbes Street, Fort, September 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters. The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling. BOMBAY and POONA.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS.—Genuine Scotch Orange MARMALADE.

Genuine Scotch Pure Jams.
Soups in Tins ready for use.
Dry Lobsters in Tins, for Salads, Curries, &c.
Ham and Chicken Sausages in Skins and Tins.
Duke of Edinburgh Sauce, Pickles, &c.

Can be had of upwards of 3,000 Grocers in United Kingdom. Factories, Aberdeen and London.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER, direct importation.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by W. J. ESSAI.

BASS'S BEER, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.

BASS'S BEER, Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen.

CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS FORT, BOMBAY.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

HAVING completed our NEW and EXTENSIVE PREMISES adjoining the site of the Old Works, we beg to inform Executive Engineers, Municipal Committees, Millowners, Press Proprietors, Contractors, &c., that we are prepared to execute orders for Iron Work of every description.

Our Foundry, the largest in India, is replete with all modern appliances for speedy outturn, and we are prepared to undertake castings up to 15 tons.

The Fitting, Smith's, and Boilermakers' shops have received extensive additions of new and improved machinery, and all being under experienced European management, Richardson and Co. can guarantee First Class Workmanship and despatch.

Estimates given on application.

All communications to be addressed

RICHARDSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 1st August 1876.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at four o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited, (the owners of the premises) and subject to conditions which will be produced and read at the time of sale, the valuable piece of land with the building standing thereon, situate in Elphinstone Circle, lately occupied by the London, Asiatic and American Company, and at present occupied by Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and which are more particularly described as follows:—

All that piece of Land situate at Bombay, in the East Indies, lately forming part of the Bombay Green and the road around it, and containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty square yards, little, more or less, together with the Messuage, Tenement, and Buildings erected thereon forming part of the Elphinstone Circle, which said piece of land is bounded on the West by a public road the property of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, on the South by a public road running between the said piece of land and the building used as an Opium Warehouse, formerly belonging to the Bombay Government, and on or towards the North and East by other portions of a larger plot of land of which the said piece of land now in description formerly formed part and now forming the sites of passages.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
To be held on the 15th December 1876.
Number of Tickets 31,000, Reduced to 27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees each.
Number of Prizes 400, Reduced to 3 PRIZES.
CASH PRIZES NONE.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs 18,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled roof portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place at Lanowlee positively on the 15th December 1876 before a Committee and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, 1st July 1876.

AGENTS:—Bombay.—ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Bookseller, Kalbadavi Road; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent; JEHANGEER BAZONJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Book-seller, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; PALLONJEE ESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Esquire; GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Books-llers, Kalbadavi; and FRANCIS D'NETTO, Esquire, Agent, Madras.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

IT was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1876 that the Board of Directors having been urged to lower their rates of premium for residence in India had taken the subject into consideration and would shortly be prepared to state their conclusions. New Tables of Rates have now been adopted, and may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, August 1876.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.

New Business (*European and Native*) *Increasing* At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. LOWER than those of any other Company.

Policy-Holders can Vote at Meetings.

The only Company that *strictly* PROHIBIT amalgamation.

Funds invested in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

Proves security for the Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal of above Companies apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 2nd Oct. 1876.

As usual on Monday, we have no fresh home telegrams to notice, and attention having been occupied with the outgoing mail, there has been little new business done.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	4,13,570
Do. do. Branches...	Inc.	,,	57,477
Deposits	Dec.	,,	9,80,453
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	21,353
Loans	Dec.	,,	1,03,207
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	1,58,139
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	2,23,959
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	3,99,166

These alterations are too insignificant in amount to have any effect on the general market, and in all probability money will remain in its present quiet state until the export season re-opens with greater activity. Outside the rate for Loans secured by Government Paper is 3 per cent and the Bank of Bombay is believed to be open for business at the same rate although the nominal minimum is still 5 per cent.

Sterling Exchange has been very quiet to-day with if anything an easier tendency. Bank Paper is still obtainable at Saturday's figures, but business has been done in Private Bills on somewhat better terms. For the next few days we are not likely to see much doing, pending news as to the weekly biddings for Council drafts on Wednesday, but the present appearance of the market is decidedly weak both here and in Calcutta. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	......1s. 8d.		per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight	...1s. 8½d.		,,
Credits 3 ,,	...1s. 8 ½d. to 5/16d.		,,
Documents 3 ,,	...1s. 8 5/16d.		,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions and rates are accordingly nominally unchanged, and the same remark applies to Government Paper for which there are no buyers of any amount.

The Share Market is quiet but fairly steady. Transactions have been almost entirely confined to Spinning and Weaving shares and even in these values are not materially altered.

Cotton is dull and buyers show a disposition to accept slightly easier prices, but there are still very few export buyers and the purchases to-day have been restricted to some small lots of Wudwan and Verrumgaum. Telegrams from the Dharwar districts still speak of "no rain," and the crop there seems likely to have but a poor chance.

Freights are unaltered in every way. For steamers to Liverpool we still quote £1-10 for Wheat and £1-13-9 for Cotton, at which small engagements are made from day to day, but there is very little cargo available. For March-April loading there is a fair enquiry for iron sailing ships at £2-5 for U. K. and £2-7-6 Continent nett, but owners, as a rule, hold out for higher figures. Up to the end of the year requirements seem pretty well anticipated.

Piece Goods continue quiet at previous prices. In the Bazaar a moderate business is passing, but dealers seem inclined to reduce their present stocks before buying to any extent either on the spot or to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	100
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
20,000	500	all	10p.ct	Bank of Bombay	712½
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
40,000	125	all	8p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	335
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
37,220	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	107 xd.
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

750	1,250	all	50p.s*	Alexandra S. & W, Co.	1,215
250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,460 xd.
30,000	100	80	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	78
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,775
900	1,000	all	65 p.s	Bombay United	1,145 xd.
1,800	150	all	10p.s*	Broach Mills	140
900	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,050
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,080
2,500	500	450	...	Central India S.&W. Co.	560
3,000	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,175
1,500	1,250	all	50p.s*	Fleming S. & W. Co.	1,220
1,400	1,000	all	80p.s*	Great Eastern	1,190
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	275
875	1,000	all	10p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,180
700	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co.	650
750	1,000	all	40p.s*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,090
750	1,000	all	80p.s*	Khandeish Spinning	1,010
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	990
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,160
425	1000	all	75p.s*	Madras U. Spinning	1,160
30,000	50	25	..	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	25
1,200	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co.	410
2,500	1,000	all	70p.s*	Manockji Petit's	1,275 xd.
1,42[illegible]	1,000	all	80p.s*	Morarjee Spinning	1,285
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.	325
950	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	925
140	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.	910
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.	405
1,000	625	all	89ps*	Oriental	800
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,210
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	990
650	1,000	all	50p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	975 xd.
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do 1/4 share.	200
500	1,000	all	—	Sholapore S. & W. Co.	990
80	1,000	all	—	Victoria Mill	700

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	5'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	275
...	£20	108'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65' 7'8	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21'18'1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	285

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1,145
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	460
6,000	400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	230

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1500	16p.ct	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
600	1,000	all	80 ps	Bombay Saw Mills Co.	725
500	500	300	86 ps	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	220 xd
1,150	200	100	7½p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld	70
1,000	500	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	27
1,980	500	all	8 p ct	Treacher & Co.	410
3,000	250	all	6 p ct	Viegas Patent Slip Co'	38

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 30th September as compared with the statement issued on the 23rd September:—

Liabilities.	23rd Sept. Rs.	30th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	97,18,100	1,01,31,670
Do. do. do. at Branches.	12,93,784	13,81,261
Other Deposits	1,39,26,448	1,29,45,995
Post Bills	48,438	50,785
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,48,128	4,71,748
	3,75,34,898	3,69,51,459
Assets.		
Government Securities	60,25,268	60,03,915
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,85,343	14,90,968
Loans on Security of do. do.	18,28,989	17,25,782
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,249	1,619
Bills Discounted	99,60,366	1,01,18,595
Stamps	4,016	4,128
Dead Stock Rs. 5,16,744 Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,61,744	3,61,744
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,55,847	4,31,888
Cash and Currency Notes	1,72,12,076	1,68,12,910
	3,75,34,898	3,69,51,459

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

Office of the "Englishman," Thursday Evening.

Of the ten days that have elapsed since our last report, only the three first have been working days, and the Durga Puja holidays are now running their course; nevertheless, a marked change has come over the money market and the course of exchange. The demand upon the Bank of Bengal, just before the holidays commenced, increased to such an extent that the minimum rate had to be advanced to 6 per cent. on Thursday last. During the previous week, the private deposits had run down 27 lakhs, the Loans and Credits had gone up 19 lakhs, and the Bills Discounted 17 lakhs, making a total increase of 63 lakhs in the public demand; the cash balances, however, declined only about 30 lakhs, the Government balances having been added to by 35 lakhs. Still, the proportion of cash to liabilities has declined to 53½ per cent.

As has almost uniformly proved to be the case, a cessation of imports of silver into India for any length of time, whatever the other circumstances of markets may be, does not fail in a short time to raise exchange and tighten money. Owing to the diversion to China of most of the silver sent out from England during the past few months, and the absorption of silver from Bombay by native States, in exchange for gold, it has been getting evident lately that fresh supplies, to a good extent, would be wanted here in the cold weather; and, taking that view of the situation, it may be considered fortunate that the German Government has begun again to ship part of its surplus stock to this country. At first, the news of such shipments had a depressing influence on exchange, but the strong revival that has since taken place shows that they were really wanted, the more so as the London price of silver has simultaneously advanced to 52½d. per oz.

The demand for Council Bills has also improved. On Wednesday week, the whole £350,000 was taken up at the higher rate of 1-7⅞ drafts, and 1-7 13-16 telegraphic; and yesterday, again, a further strong advance ensued, a similar amount having been taken at 1-8 3 16.

The tea sales of last week went off with spirit at fully previous prices, and since then a demand for shellac has set in, and prices are rising considerably. Produce altogether is looking lively, but may be a little damped now by the upward movement in exchange.

The Government of India has published a resolution on the currency question, after consideration of the letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and of the Report of the select committee of the House of Commons bearing on the subject; and comes to the conclusion that, up to the present time, no sufficient ground exists for interfering existing standard value of although it is most desirable that the standard of value in India should be the same as that in the chief countries with which she interchanges commodities. It also states that Government does not intend to discontinue borrowing as much money as can be judiciously expended on the construction of public works of a thoroughly established remunerative character, but that the money ought to be raised in the country itself, and not in Europe, there being grave objections to any present increase of the liabilities of India fixed in gold.

Whatever may be thought of this resolution, no doubt this definition of policy is more decided than anything set forth since the beginning of the crisis, and, as such, cannot fail to do great good.

Exchange.

Sterling hardened again on last mail day, and document bills could not be sold under 1-8¼, at which business was done: also a small amount of Bank paper at 1-8. The next day, there was a relapse, on the strength of the German shipments of silver, and sales were made of six months' sight Bank Bills, forward delivery, at 1-7⅞; credits, ready, at 1-8 and 1-7 15-16; documents at 1-8 3-16 and 1-8¼. On Thursday, renewed strength appeared, when it was seen that the demand for Council Bills still continued. Banks again offered 1 8, without finding buyers. Credits were let go at 1-8⅛, and documents at 1-8¼. Since the holidays commenced, little attempt has been made to do business, but to-day rates look very strong, and a little document paper has been placed at 1-8⅜. The Banks, however, will not as yet name selling rates, and the undernoted are merely the nominal equivalents of private paper:—

Bank Bills on demand	......1s. 8⅜d. to ½d.	Nominal
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8⅝d. to ¾d.	Nominal
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight	......1s. 8¾d.	Nominal
Document bills 6 ,,	.........1s. 8⅞d. Buyers.	

Stocks and Shares.

Activity continued quite up to close of business, and the market closed with a very favourable aspect. There is a strong expectation of a general impovement on resumption of business.

Government Securities, however, can scarcely be included in these remarks, though they are, perhaps, the turn steadier. Four per cents. have changed hands to a small extent at between 1½ and 1⅝ per cent. premium, Four and a half at between 1½ to 1¾, Five and a half between 3⅞ and 4 premium, there being a little demand for employment of money during the close period. Closing quotations were:—

4 per cents	101½
4½ ,,	101½
5½ ,,	104

Bank Shares are firm, with sales of Bengals at 705, and of Nationals at 116 to 118.

Tea Shares continue to look well. Burkolas brought 108, Central Cachars 158, Hoolungoories 13, Holtas 114, Majagrams 123, Phœnix 88, Sooms 130 ex-dividend, with a good general demand prevailing.

Spinning Mill Shares are also strong. Howrahs have been taken at the further improved rates of 80 and 81, Bengal Jute 110, and Calcutta Jute 56 and 58, but Budge Budge have been sold at the lower price of 78, Bowreah Cotton brought 94 to 95, and finally 94½.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Press shares show a little revival, Calcutta Hydraulic bringing from 15 to 30, and Strand Bank 10. Landing and Shipping have been dealt in at 57, Merchants' Steam Tug at 245, Nauthpore Indigo at 15½ and 16.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and two hundred and sixty-one deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Bokhara, 2,932 tons, Captain G. H. Torback, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (September 19th), with China mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Elliot, and four natives.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, thirty-four horses and the following passengers:—Col. Goodfellow, and fifty-two deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Hanbert, Mrs. Lyon, Col. Clark, Mr. McPherson, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, and one hundred and eighty-six deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Euphrates (s)	Sayers	Bussorah, Sept 14.
	Khundalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta, Sept 5.
	Bokhara (s)	Torback	Calcutta, Sept 19.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Veretia (s)	Babot	Aden and Suez.
	Akola (s)	Williams	K Coast & Kurrachee.

The schooner Africa, to Zanzibar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
28	Mahratta (s)	Renason	Rangoon, Sept 24.
	Burmese (s)	Luck	Japan, Sept 3.
	Wallacetown	Crawford	Liverpool, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
28	British Commerce	....	....
	Broomball	....	....
	Epervier	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS—October 2.

From Liverpool.

European s—20 boxes tinned plates, Ameroodin Fazulally; 2,000 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co; 100 cases brandy Merwanjee and Co.

Childwall Hall s—5 hogsheads port wine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia.

City of Baltimore s—1,000 bundles hoop iron, Hyderally Cassumjee.

From London.

Afton—62 boxes window glass and 5 boxes plain glass, Currimjee Tyebhoy; 100 casks beer, Benn, Ashley and Co.

European s—50 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 9 casks glassware, Jaffer Rahimtoola; 97 bundles lamps, Hassam Allarakhia.

Renown s—10 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

Marse—5 cases provision and 5 cases currants, Burjorjee Cooverjee

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—5 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 2.

For Liverpool.

Childwall Hall s—72 cwts coir yarn, Curumsee Khetsee; 73, cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza; 1,600 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 23 bales wool, Dayabhoy Cullianjee; 55 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 76 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 25 bales wool, Corsey Khetsey; 40 bales wool, Sagurmull Surdarmull; 22 bales wool, Mooltanchund Khoobchund; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 65 bales cotton, Ramkursen Rampurtap; 13 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 44 bales wool, Nundram Bhezraz; 52 bales cotton, Sewjee Samut; 21 bales wool, Alladinbhoy Dewjeebhoy; 4 bales wool, Sagurmull Surdarmull; 15 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 110 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 120 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Huridass; 60 bales hemp, Charundass Chutoorbhooz.

City of Baltimore s—10 cwts D horns, Allimamed Hasum; 43 bales wool, Khemchund Purmanund; 4,518 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

For London.

Venetia s—5 cases shawls, Luckmidass Khemjee and Co; 10 chests opium, Owen and Okell; 2 boxes gold bars, The French Bank.

For Marseilles.

Assyria s—8,000 cwts wheat and 1,200 linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Suez.

Venetia s—2 boxes silver coins and 5 packages silk, Hajee Zamal Abedeen.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s—150 baskets onions, Hasson Peerun; 14 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosen Johnmamed; 10 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 15 bales twist, and 58 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 322 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 188 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 46½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 38 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 14 chests opium, S N Talatee; 5 chests opium, Vanichund Joeta; 17 chests opium, Tarachund Lutchmanarun; 23 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 22 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 5 chests opium, Futtabhoy Amijbhoy; 6 chests opium, Goolraj Singanee; 11 chests opium Hurdeal Cadurmull; 37½ chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 41 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 15 chests opium, Buldewdass Ramratun; 8½ chests opium, Roogeath Jugnath; 41 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram; 2 boxes silver coins, Ebram Noordin and Co; 36½ chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 48 chests opium, Rehimbhoy Habilibhoy; 118 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 32 chests opium, Hurnarun Mannekram; 57 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 33 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Lombardy s—22½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 50 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 6½ chests opium, Samermul Sobhagmull; 14 chests opium, Budreedass Shreekoeson.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON via CANAL.

1891 Hydaspes (s), Barrett—Mails, 23rd October.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

1631 Childwall Hall (s), Putt—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1444 City of Baltimore (s), Collins—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1208 Malpomene, Leach—Ralli Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1297 King Cerdic, Austin—Wallace & Co.
936 Whitehall, Geach—Wallace & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1726 Lombardy (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1290 Tanjore (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

1136 Assiria (s), Bosselli—C. Grondona.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1061 Ben Nevis, Mackie—Volkart Brothers.
1063 City of Boston, Crosby—Farnham & Co.
618 Fathe Salem, Machon.
1329 Galloway, Fraser—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1229 Goa (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.
1367 Pride of England, Nash.

FOR CALCUTTA AND ZANZIBAR.

475 Royal Diadem, Dennis.

FOR KURRACHEE.

550 Commilla (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

1417 Columbian (s), Alderton—P. & O. Co.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa Califa.
1086 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.

FOR DIAMOND ISLAND.

1316 Herman, Dillan.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

256 Africa, Rauchaupt—T. Topun.

FOR MAURITIUS.

392 Nenuphar, Souter—H. M. Seedick.

NOT FIXED.

849 Afton, Simple—H. F. Soares & Co.
2932 Bokhara (s), Torback—P. and O. Co.
1866 Celia (s), Holmes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1800 European (s), Sibthorpe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1369 Exporter, Brooks—Farnham & Co.
500 Euphrates (s), Sayers—B I. S. N. Co.
1305 Glee Maiden, Cummings—M. Nusserwanjee.
1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1318 Khandalla (s), Wicks—B. I. S. N. Co.
629 Merse, Robertson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.
918 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

151 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
713 Countess of Elgin, Nacoda.
90 Emanuel, Nacoda.
266 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
88 Vestal, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4. James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1596 Vestal (s), Hand.
Amberwitch (s), Stiffe.

HIGH COURT.—3rd October.

(Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

380-76—Lynch and Tobin—Robert Preston Nixon and another vs Ebrahim Latiff—Jefferson and Payne.
424-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mahomed Esmail vs Meer Goolam Baba Khan—Tyabjee and Sayani.
128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Oomedram Behanlall—Tyabjee and Sayani.
419 75—In person—Govind Soonder vs Toolsedass Dhunjee and others—M H Khan.
586-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Visram Vagjee.
590-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Soonderjee Jetha vs Kasurabi widow and others—Crawford and Boevy.
683-75—Macfarlane—Khutezabai widow vs Hajee Wydena Hajee &c Jefferson.
193-76—Rimington, Hore and Langly—Govendass Bullakdass vs Purshotum Jootha—Tyabjee and Sayani.
222-76—Khunderao M—Narronjee Bhimjee vs Huriba Withoba—Craigi Lynch and Owen.
29-76—N N Kothare—Harechund Morojee vs Shewshunker Morojee and another—Remington Hore and Langley.
261-76—In person—Amin Sahib alias Aminsha vs Abdool Rahimon Shaik &c.—In person.
319-76—Shapoorj and T—Emmabai widow vs Adurjee Dadabhoy J. C. Cama.
290-76—M. H. Khan—Vilthul Bhoodar vs Dyal Bhoodar and others.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Summary Suit.

484-76—A Framjee—M A de Souza Bilerimino vs Khutree Aba Hajee Jacob and another.
497-76—Prescot and Winter—Thomas Fisher Punnett vs Jamsetjee Bazonjee and another.
In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act 1866 and in the matter of Composition Deed of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dewcooverbai Petitioner—Macfarlane.

Long Causes.

442-76—Jefferson and Payne—Cawasjee Pallonjee vs Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee—Lynch and Tobin and Remington, Hore and Langley.
281-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ralli Brothers vs Walljee Canjee and others—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy, Sand T, and M M Munsi—Part heard.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Green.)

Summary Suit.

533-76—Hearn and Co.—Janoo Naga vs Nursoo Dhamajee.
302-74—In Person—Khooba Masing vs Meyee Nooroodin T.
475-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Crushnanath Govindnath.
479-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nowroji Cowasji Soortee.
483-76—Hearn and Cleveland—A G Latham and others vs Purshotum Tersey.
493-76—Mr Bicknell—Andhearoo Nowrojee Muncherjee vs Bawa Thakar bin Esmael and Co.
495-76—Prescot and Winter—Thucker Cooverjee Dewjee vs Thucker Govindjee—Nursey and others.
498-76—Mr Bicknell—Hajee Bhoja vs Nursoo Dhurmajee.

Long Causes.

629-73—Balkrishna and B.—Haji Ally Mahomed Haji and Co. vs Bai Emnabai—Chalk and Turner.
427-75—Crawford and Boevey—Ally Mahamed Haji and Co. vs Haji Cassum Joosub—Chalk Turner.
565-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhunjibhoy Bomonjee G. vs Navazbai widow and others—Prescot and Winter.
418-75—S Pandoorung—Henry Gamble vs Pandrinath Ramchunder and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Short Causes.

192-76—Rimington Hore and Langley Jethanund Chellaram vs Ruttonsey Cullianji and another.
463-76—N N Kothare—Nazurally Sumsoodeen vs Russuljee Essajee—Remington Hore and Langly.
486-76—N N Kothare Nazurally Sumsoodeen vs Rusooljee Essaji—(Rimington Hore and Langley
474-76—Skepsey—Golabdass Motiram and others vs Bai Jeevebai and others—Tyabji and Sayani.
486-76—M M Munshi Jetha Vukta and others vs Sha Cooverji Canjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 29.

Byers, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Belleres.
Penn, Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Poona.

September 30.

Forbes, Major Genl, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

October 1.

Mainwaring, Col, Madras Comt Dept, on leave, from Madras.

October 2.

Steers, Capt, Bombay Unattched, on sick leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—October 1st.

Anderson, Captain, Madras R H A, from leave, to Bangalore.
Wright, Captain, Madras 45th Regiment, from leave, to Bangalore.
Yates, Lieut, Madras R H A, from leave, to Bangalore.
Tylden, Lieut, Madras R A, from leave, to Bangalore.
Holland, Lieut, Madras R A, from leave, to Bangalore.
Dalbiac, Lieut, Madras 45th Regt, from leave, to Bangalore.
Pearse, Lieut, Madras 45th Regt, from leave, to Bangalore.
Cunliffe, Lieut, Madras 45th Regt, from leave, to Bangalore.
Penn, Col, Bombay R A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

October 2.

Gordon, Capt, Madras 23rd Regt N I, from leave, to Bangalore
Grant, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Levin, Lieut, Bengal 2-19th (P W O) Regt, on Medl Cert, to England.
Mainwaring, Col, Madras Comt Dept, on Medl Cert, to England.
Rose, Col, Bombay 1-2nd Queens, on leave, to Matheran.
Finch, Major, Bengal R H A, on duty, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, September 30.)

Mr F E Coles, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, reported his arrival at Nagpur, and assumed charge of his duties, on the 19th inst. before noon.

The following orders issued by Bgdr Genl M Walker, C B V C, Comdg Nagpur Force, Kamptee, are confirmed:—

Directing Surgn H Allison, attached to the 22nd Regt N I, to assume Medical charge of the Lock Hospital, Kamptee.

Directing Surgn Maj B T Suffrein, 35th Regt N I, to assume Medical charge of the Lock Hospital, vice Surgn H Alison, attached to the 22nd Regt N I, relieved.

Public Works Department.

The Chief Comsr is pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Engr Branch of the P W Dept, Central Provinces:—

Mr H Crawford, Temporary Asst Engr. 1st grade, attached to the Eastern Division, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 28th March 1876, in order to fill a vacancy.

Lt J C Addison, R E, Asst Engr 2nd grade, attached to the Kanhan Division, to temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, with effect from the 8th Sept current, the date he passed the Colloquial examination in Hindustani

Col A Francis, Ex Engr 1st grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, availed himself on the forenoon of the 21st current of the one month's subsidary leave of absence granted him in "Central Provinces' Gazette" Notification No. 116, dated 28th Aug 1876.

Col A Francis, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and Mr R J B Thomson, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, made and received over charge, respectively, of the Eastern Division, on the forenoon of the 21st current.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, September 30.)

General Department.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr J H Twigg, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, twenty-nine days privilege leave, with effect from the 22nd Sept, 1876.

Mr W R Barry, Offg Ast Comr, Jhânsi, ten days' leave, with effect from the 28th Sept, to enable him to attend the examination for high proficiency in Persian to be held at Calcutta on the 2nd Oct 1876.

Mr R H Clifford, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, to revert to his substantive appointment as Mag and Collr, and to be re-posted to Azamgarh, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr R Wall, Offg Mag and Collr, Banda, in the same capacity to Aligarh.

Mr W Lambe, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, from Bareilly (Pilibhit) to Shahjahanpur.

The services of Lt M R Spence, S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Mily Dept, at his own request, with effect from 1st Oct 1876.

Judicial (Criminal) Department.

His Honor the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

In modification of Notification No 613A, dated 17th Aug last, Mr G Adams, Offg Joint Mag, Etawah, to the temporary charge of the jail at that station during the absence on leave of Surgn Maj T T Sherlock, or until further orders.

Police Department.

Mr E A Wallace, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Muttra, during the absence on leave of Lt-Col R Cadell, or until further orders.

Mr L H G Thomas, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Gorakhpur, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Bulandshahr, on being relieved by Mr E Berrill.

Inspr G Pocock, of the Dehra Dun Dist Police, officiated as an Asst Dist Supt of Police, from the forenoon of the 7th Feb to the forenoon of the 6th March 1876.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following postings and reversions:—

Local Lt T J Ryves, Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to the Muttra Dist, with effect from the 1st of Oct, 1876, the date on which his furlough expires.

Mr E A Wallace, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Muttra, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, on being relieved by local Lt T J Ryves, and to beposted to the Agra dist.

Lt-Col R Cadell, Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to the Dehra Dun Dist, with effect from the 1st of Nov 1876, the date on which his furlough expires.

Mr C T Castle, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, to the Ghazipur Dist, with effect from the 2nd of Nov 1876, the date on which his furlough expires.

Mr R L Hennessey, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Ghazipur, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, on being relieved by Mr C T Castle, and to be posted to the Benares Dist.

Mr J Laing, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Allahabad, to revert to his substantive appointment of Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, on being relieved by Mr R Knyvett, and to remain at Allahabad.

Mr A H Davis, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Agra, to revert to his substantive appointment of Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, on being relieved by Capt C H Cantor, and to be posted to the Cawnpore Dist.

Mr G C Smyth, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Muzaffarnagar, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, on being relieved by Mr J W Williams, and to be posted to the Bareilly Dist.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr E Berrill, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, from Dehra Dun to Gorakhpur, on being relieved by Lt-Col R Cadell.

Mr J Ogilvie, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Allahabad to Meerut, on being relieved by Mr J Laing.

Revenue Department.

Mr F S Bullock, Asst Colr, 1st class, of the Bareilly Dist, to be invested with the powers described in sec 100, Act XVIII. of 1873, to be exercised within that Dist.

Public Works Department.

Mr M Butler, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Special Drainage Works Div, is re-transferred to the Irrigation Branch of this Dept.

With reference to Notification No. 258 E-C, dated 31st Aug 1876, Mr A Rose, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, reported his arrival at Mirzapur on 11th Sept 1876.

With reference to Notification No 234 E-C, dated 11th Aug, 1876 Badri Das, Overseer, 3rd grade, joined the Bareilly district, Rohilkhand Provincial Div, on the afternoon of the 22nd idem.

Mr W F Heath, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, returned on the 15th Sept 1876, from the leave granted to him in notification No 198E-C, dated 25th July, 1876 and assumed charge of the Archeological Divn on the same date.

With reference to Notification No 222E-C, dated 8th Aug 1876, Mr R L Davies, Supervisor, 1st grade, reported his arrival at Ghazipur on the afternoon of the 1st Sept 1876.

In supersession of notification No 22 F-C of 3rd June, 1876, the following promotion is made in the Forest Dept:—

J M Braidwood, Asst Conservator, 2nd grade, to be promoted Asst Conservator, 1st grade, with effect from 3rd May 1876, temporary, vice Mr C Bagshawe on furlough.

Irrigation Branch.

Lt H W Duverier, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Cawnpore Div, Ganges Canal, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani prescribed in P W Code, Chapter I I, iv, 21, on the 7th inst.

Subsidiary leave for one month is granted to Mr J Hair, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Mad Branch Extension, Ganges Canal, to enable him to appear before a Medl Board with a view to obtaining furlough to England under section 286 of the Civil Leave Code

Mr A H Barron, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Bulandshahr Divn Ganges Canal, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr E Douglas, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Kasganj Divn, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence.

Lt J T Badgley, R E, Asst Engr, Bulandshahr Divn, Ganges Canal, returned on the afternoon of the 31st Aug from the special leave granted him in Notification No. 1020 E. of 27th May, 1876.

Mr. C. T. Evans, Ex Engr, 4th grade, 2nd Div, Agra Canal, returned on the 10th instant from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. C365E. of 24th July, 1876.

Mr. J. W. Inglis, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Bhongaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from the afternoon of the 8th inst.

Mr. M. Butler, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr. J. H. Thornhill, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, of the Bulandshahr Divn Ganges Canal, during the absence of Mr Barron, on privilege leave, or till further orders.

Mr W Good, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Bhongaon Div, Lower Ganges Canal, during the absence of Mr J W Inglis, on leave, or till further orders.

Mr M Butler Supervisor, 2nd grade, re-transferred to the Irrigation Branch in Building and Roads Branch Notification No 300 E-C, dated the 18th inst, is re-posted to the Narora Div, Lower Ganges Canal.

Lt R M Hyslop, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, transferred to the Mily Works Branch in G O G G No 353, dated the 5th Aug, left the Northern Div, Ganges Canal, on the 5th Sept.

Sergt S Rogers, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Eastern Jumna Canal, is transferred to the 3rd Circle of Irrigation Works, N W Provinces.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McRAE—September 29th, at Surat, the wife of Captain J. G. McRae, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.

DEATH.

FLEMMING—October 1st, at Akola, from teething, Otto, the infant son of Mrs. and Mr. C. Flemming, aged 10 months and 7 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BONNAUD—September 28th, at Calcutta, the wife of Alfred P. Bonnaud, of a daughter.

PYNE—September 23rd, at Neelgunge Factory, Purneah, the wife of P. S. Pyne, of a daughter.

REILY—September 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of E. M. Reily, of a daughter.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1876.

If there is any one thing which more than another can be safely calculated to irritate the most pacific amongst us, it is the obstinate retention by the local Government of sites upon the Esplanade most eminently eligible for the purposes of public buildings which are other than the harbours of refuge for Government servants. The public of Bombay has been nauseated by the repeated publication in the English journals of this country—and we may add even in the London *Times*—of petitions begging, not praying, our local Government to place the much-abused European on the same footing as his more or less Aryan brother, and to grant a site for the European General Hospital. Much has hitherto been said, in strong language, with the view of persuading those who hold the reins of authority to grant this reasonable request; but, we regret to add, without success. The temporarily invalided European is still doomed to receive treatment of his maladies, or more frequently meet the close of his mortal career, in that wretched wigwam designated the European General Hospital. We should be the last to draw comparisons between the treatment of the Europeans and natives in this country; but there is one point which cannot be brought too prominently to public notice, by way of showing the gross indifference with which the urgent necessities of the European poor are treated in Bombay, in comparison with their co-equals of the native population.

The story is but a short one. A certain Mr. Goculdas Tejpal, a wealthy citizen of Bombay, died about six or eight years ago, and provided by his will that the sum of a lakh and a quarter rupees should be devoted towards the erection of a hospital for the sick of his community, provided that Government should find a site, and, in accordance with their recognised rule, in reference to pseudo public institutions, should amplify his munificent legacy by a similar sum. Both these conditions have been fulfilled without demur. The most convenient site was immediately assigned; and our paternal Government even found it within their means to erect the building, not limiting the cost to the mere two lakhs and a half which was estimated as the total outlay, but increasing the amount—we believe we are correct in stating—to four lakhs of rupees. And yet the European sick are still unprovided for! We allude to these facts more in sorrow than in anger, as we feel how hopeless must be the advocacy of any petition which has for its object the relief of the Poor Whites in this country.

On the agenda of work to be done at the last meeting of the Town Council, notice was given by Sir Frank Souter of an application for the support of that body of a representation to Government for a suitable site upon which to erect police barracks. The motion, however, was postponed until the meeting of this day. We understand that it has been the aim of the Police Commissioner for several years past to segregate the Police in suitably constructed barracks from the rest of the general community; but we believe that not until recently has this very desirable object been allowed to come within the focus of possible fulfilment. The immense importance of the scheme, without reference to its details, must immediately recommend it to those who own property, to those who love peace, and to all who have the welfare and advancement of the city at heart. It may not be generally known that every individual member of the police force resides in any part of the twenty-three square miles of area of this city to which his fancy or associations may lead him. Efforts are of course made by the Commissioner and his subordinates to confine to some extent the limits of private residence of the constabulary to the limits of the districts in which they perform their official duty; but without in any way detracting from the merits of our police, we must add that the police, while good protectors of the public when on duty, are not easy of control when out of harness, and appear especially attached to the privilege of living where they like.

Such an arrangement must add considerably to the difficulties of those whose duty it is to organise and control a body like the police, and may one day prove an insurmountable obstacle to the production of the force *en masse* at the scene of a riot, the results of which we may have cause to remember by maimed limbs and loss of property if not of life. The most recent Mahomedan riots are too fresh in the memory of our readers to render us amenable to the charge of being alarmists; but although upon the occasion referred to the police did their duty in a manner, yet it is a question whether, had the members of the force been located as Sir Frank Souter now desires that they should be, the riot in question would have reached the height it did, or indeed whether it would have occurred at all. In the case of a large mixed community like that of Bombay, composed as it is of such diverse classes, sects, and interests, there would be some difficulty in believing that a disturbance of any magnitude could take place among the mass of its members without notice being given by peaceable people to the police authorities, provided the source for the reception of such information be within easy access of each individual citizen. But what is the fact? At present the police centres are obscure habitations, which the most observant among us might pass without notice; and we can say for ourselves that in the various districts of the city we should, in the event of emergency, be puzzled to know at what place to seek assistance. This is a public stumbling block, and one that should be immediately removed; and Sir Frank Souter will deserve well from the community if through his agency the obstacle may be found no longer to exist.

Among the several sites selected by the Commissioner of Police for the barracks of his force is the vacant space immediately opposite the Arthur Crawford Market, and immediately contiguous to the building which is now in course of construction for the School of Arts. On this exceedingly eligible site Sir Frank, very properly in our opinion, proposes to locate a large body of police. The suitability of the site cannot be questioned. It is immediately upon the line which divides the two largest sections of the community. It is central for the Fort, Colaba, the Elphinstone Estate, Moombadavie, and Girgaum districts; from it the force could act effectually, at the shortest notice, upon either of those districts; and without involving the demolition of existent property, with its attendant heavy expenditure, it is undoubtedly the most eligible site at present available. We feel almost called upon to apologise to our readers in Bombay for rehearsing facts which must be patent to all; but our excuse for the infliction of familiar matter is this—that it has come to our knowledge that the usual objection to the appropriation of a site, "that it is wanted "for another purpose," has been raised against the present proposal. The weighty reason, advanced in this instance, is one which may well arouse a smile of contempt for those to whose hands the apportionment of vacant Government land has been unfortunately entrusted. The ground, we are told, is required for an ornamental garden in connexion with the School of Arts; and therefore Sir Frank Souter may cease petitioning for the site in question for police requirements. When a Government will with avidity apportion a large piece of valuable property for a useless University Hall, and a bookless library, and will even monopolise the lungs of the city for space to build mews for the horses and vehicles of its servants, and then declines to grant a site for our police barracks, because, forsooth the ground is required as an ornamental adjunct to the Bombay School of Arts, then it is high time for the citizens to look to themselves, and their local representatives in the Town Council, for the means of averting so gross an injustice.

We cannot believe that His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse is a party to the diversion of Government ground from useful purposes, for a purely unnecessary object, whose only recommendation is that it may possibly help to embellish the town. It is monstrous that a job like this should be thrust upon us so soon after the exposure by the leading English journal of the shameful disregard evinced by our Government of the interests of the community in the case of the European General Hospital. We know not by whom the present obstruction is caused, nor do we care to enquire; but the sense of justice, which should influence the counsels of His Excellency, ought to be sufficient for the protection of the public from what would be, if carried out, another public scandal. At any rate, our representative body, the Town Council, have the power to protect our interests, and we look to their sense of right to fulfil the trust reposed in them.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY BETWEEN POONA AND AHMEDNUGGUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, 1st October.

Captain Daniell has apprehended four ramosees, who are charged with committing the mail robbery on the 23rd inst. One of them has pointed out portions of the stolen property and named the other three accused as his accomplices.

The prisoners are expected in here to be identified by the wounded men and to be placed on their trial before a magistrate. Nearly all Mr. Framjee's property, which was stolen, has been recovered, but the police have not yet laid hands on the contents of the banghy parcels, which are valued at about Rs. 350.

THE THREATENED RISING OF BHEELS IN THE NASSICK COLLECTORATE.

THE PARTURIENT MOUNTAIN AT KULWAN.

Kulwan! some of our lady readers will exclaim in Caxtonian phraseology, what is it? Is it a testuous creature, or does it belong to the species molluskous? The alleged expected rising of the Kulwan Bheels has, however, given to this miserable, isolated, and hilly talook some sort of a public concern; and many have turned their eyes towards this sleepy hollow, especially when it was rumoured in Nassick that the Bheels had shown "alarming symptoms," and a mild panic was to be felt on the pulse of every fat Marwarree and Brahmin sowcar? But the prompt and decisive action taken by the worthy Magistrate of the district by a personal visit to the spot soon dispelled the mist of alarm raised by the *canard* of an outbreak. The old Mamlatdar's fear, that something terrible was about soon to happen, was found to be nothing more than another mountain in labour! As it may not, therefore, be uninteresting to glean a few particulars of the "threatened invasion" from this quarter of the globe, we have much pleasure to do so. Here, then, is the gist of the matter, and what we found contained in the nutshell of our inquiry. It seems that some time, about the commencement of last month, some two or three hundred Bheels appeared before Row Sahib Pitamberdass, the Mamlatdar of this talook; and in their own peculiar gesticulating and semi-barbaric manner, stated that as there was no rain, they were actually reduced and driven to great straits for food. They begged and prayed for permission from the *Sircar* to cut trees for fuel in the jungles, and thereby provide means to support themselves and find food for their families. They said that if no such merciful concession was granted, then what else could they do but be constrained to revert to their old Bohemian habits of rapine and plunder? This rather out-spoken and matter-of-fact style of laying their grievance before the chief authority of the talook raised the pale visage of Bob Acres, and a metaphorical confusion of other warlike objects and preparations, before the Row Sahib, who, unfortunately, in a moment of weakness forgot and became oblivious of the sway of the British Lion; and also, that the sword has been long since turned into a ploughshare, and the spear into a pruning hook. The good old Mamlatdar, without loss of time, communicated with the Collector of the district, and reported that things had assumed a gloomy aspect, and were not *coleur de rose* in the Kulwan talook. Ill news travels far and wide, and as usual in such cases, we must not be at all surprised to hear that all sorts of rumours, gups, and *canards* prevailed in Nassick and found ready credence amongst the rabble of the bazaar. Some gave out the Russians had crossed the Satpoora Range and joined the Bheels at Kulwan; others that flights of arrows and other missiles were to be seen in the air; and least, though not last, the Egutpoora Bulumteers (volunteers) were warned to be in readiness! Some proposed the matronly precaution that all the females and *bodkees* should be sent to the Lena Caves in Nassick for shelter, and a host of other Quixotic measures, which we only can declare, in the language of the auctioneer, are too numerous to mention or detail. There is one clear, and substantial fact, however, for a humane and Christian Government to consider, and that is that the Bheels, by the forest rules now extant, are, as it were, tied down and hemmed in on all sides, and the freedom and privilege they once received and enjoyed of having free access to inaccessible jungles to cut down fuel and grass for the market, collect *hirda nuts*, or otherwise cultivate free of any cess on the slope of hills known as the *Dhali* system, are now denied them; and these several restrictions placed upon them from earning a quiet and peaceful living are more numerous and telling than those to be found in the Code Napoléon! But we will revert to this subject again. In the meanwhile, we are glad to find that small relief works for the Bheels have been started in the adjoining talook of Baglan by the First Assistant Collector, who last week held his camp in that district for some days, and personally visited the neighbouring villages and hamlets. The Acting Collector and Magistrate, we also understand, has, with his usual promptitude and energy of action, devised means to afford the poor Bheels all necessary and reasonable aid. We now only trust that Government will look alive and not keep propounding doctrines of cheese-paring economy, but sanction public works without much ado and relieve the pangs of suffering humanity in the event of the season turning out to be as gloomy as the stars and signs of the times prognosticate. It may not be out of place to submit to our readers the following lines, composed by a rather intelligent-looking Bheel lad, studying for the matriculation examination, and which we found fluttering in the gale fastened to an arrow, stuck up in a hay stack! We have simply to observe that it is a rare specimen of "Bheel Pottery," and gives a very fair idea of the Kulwan affair and the Mamlatdars' tribulation!

THE MAMLATDAR'S ALARM!

One day we Kulwan Bheels mustered strong
And loudly cried about our many forest wrongs!
Ye gods combined have withheld the rain,
The Marwarees have raised the price of grain!
This direful unusual season we keenly feel, we said,
Some means devise or we steal for bread!
The once predatory Bheels, now so very meek,
Pray for permission only to hack down teak!
Our chieftain's name, that terror spread of yore,
Through hills and mountain forts resound no more!
But since famine grimly lurks within this hilly nook,
Peace, perforce, must depart from this talook,
Our weapons true we have long since laid aside,
And in obedience by the Sircar's rule abide!
But starvation checks the most peaceful, agricultural aim,
And revives the thirst for our old game!
We all thus truly spoke, in language plain,
And declared that "making buttons" * was all vain,
That only noble, philanthropic deeds, make noble men,
That lethal weapons are weaker than the pen!
And that when the clouds of famine lower,
'T'is then alone we seek the Collector's tower.
The Mamlatdar at these words took childish fright,
A portentious "yad" to the Collector did indite!
That the Bheels a warlike cry have raised,
O! Gopal! O! Ram! Great Mahadew be praised!
When noble Elliot, this startling "yad" he got,
At once he travelled to the neighbouring threatened spot,†
And quelled the noise with *bundobust* so able,
That the "rise" became the *enceinte* mountain of Æsop's Fable!

Nassick Districts, 1st October.

* This evidently refers to the Mamlatdar's fright.
† Village Abhowan.

THE INJUSTICE INFLICTED ON MR. WELD, THE MADRAS CIVILIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As Mr. Weld, of the Madras Civil Service, had been put to heavy pecuniary loss doing his duty, I would suggest for the consideration of all executive officers in this Presidency whether it would not be right to get up a subscription to compensate him for that loss. I am myself willing to subscribe Rs. 50 towards such an object.

C. S.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If the facts of Mr. Weld's (Negapatam) case are correctly stated in the *Madras Mail*, not only has an infamous wrong been done to Mr. Weld, but the Duke of Buckingham has approved of a deliberate breach of the law by the malcontent Brahmins and has apologized to them for the legal proceedings of its own officers.

Whereas even the natives on the spot are said to be amazed and grieved at Mr. Weld's unmerited disgrace, that well affected Brahminical organ, the *Native Opinion*, holds up the case as meritorious to the Government.

Either the Duke of Buckingham should be promptly recalled or Mr. Weld should be dismissed the service. In such a case no half measures will do. Believing myself that his Grace has shown utter incompetence, ignorance, and pusillanimity, and that a deserving officer has been shamefully wronged, I write to ask if you will receive subscriptions to reimburse Mr. Weld the pecuniary loss he has suffered and to provide him with funds successfully to defend the civil proceedings about to be taken against him? I am confident that most of his brethren in the Service will subscribe for this purpose, if certain that the facts are as stated in the *Madras Times*. "Sanyasees" have a special burial place in Bombay (at Land's End). I should like to know what would be done if the friends of a dead "Sanyasee" in Bombay were to bury him surreptitiously on the banks of the Gowthalao Tank? I fancy I know a few sections of the Municipal Act that would convince them of their error, while one or two of the Penal Code would clinch the matter.—Yours, &c.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

THE NATIVE PRESS AND BRAHMIN INTRIGUERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some months ago a member of the Civil Service revealed to us the openly hostile tone of the native press of this Presidency, and with your permission I propose to continue the subject, confining myself on the present occasion to a magazine published in the loyal city of Poona, under the title of *Nibandhamálá*.

This periodical appears monthly, but has fallen in arrears, the number for June having only just issued from the press. In this number, there is an article on Asiatic (*i. e.* Indian) History as written by Europeans, and the writer endeavours to show that they are in every way disqualified for the task, having neither a competent knowledge of the languages nor sufficient acquaintance with the ways of the people! Here is a translation of what he says regarding the former qualification:—"Although all over Europe and America there are teachers of the Oriental tongues, and though there are Asiatic Societies in different places, and in India Europeans are always to be found as University examiners and as members of the Dakshina Prize Committee, still every child even is aware what knowledge of Oriental languages these wiseacres really have."

Having thus in a single sentence disposed of our linguistic attainments, this doughty critic attempts to show that we really know nothing whatever of the people and their ways! He remarks, as a matter of course, that this ignorance is owing to our holding aloof from the natives; but forgets to mention that it is the Brahmin who has held aloof from the European, not the latter from the former. This side of the question is, I have noticed, invariably ignored by those who profess to lament the existing state of separation between the two races. In their anxiety to fasten the blame upon the Englishman, they conveniently consign to oblivion the hateful caste system which teaches that the lowest of Brahmins would be defiled by eating with the highest of Europeans! Unable, therefore, to establish his point by fair argument, the writer takes refuge in insolent invective, of which the following is a sample:—"Last year a great ruler in India was tried like a common cutpurse, and hundreds of our Sirdars were sacrificed in order to do honour to the Heir-Apparent;—to-day, a guard seizes a Deputy Collector and drags him from a railway carriage; to-morrow some son of Christ before going to see his heavenly father kills his groom outright—and this sort of thing is continually going on and demonstrating what idea they have of human rights."

Again:—"They like to pry into the religions of this and that country, and thoroughly enjoy ridiculing them; but if a stranger goes into one of their churches, he has to sit quite still in a corner like a thief—and to shut his eyes with the dear people of God;—and well may he close them, for to any one reading the Holy Bible with his eyes open, its childishness, worthlessness, ignorance, and vileness would be too apparent. Then, too, in every street, shameless and incorrigible outcastes are allowed to revile the religion of this country as much as they like under the protection of the police, but if any one attempts to refute what they say, he is punished by the Government for shaking the Christian faith."

"Our readers will remember what tyranny was practised on Mr. Melvill about two years ago, because he adopted the Mahomedan religion. This of itself will show how much reality there is in the liberty of conscience which our rulers make such boast of! And although on the surface it looks as if no pressure were brought to bear on the people in the matter of religion, yet a thoughtful man cannot fail to see that this is very far from the truth."

"Then, too, our rulers are parading through the country the greatness of English leather, and our miserable shoes are not allowed to enter a Government office, and even Sirdars of the Legislative Council are strictly warned on this subject."

Allow me, Sir, to present these four gems to His Excellency the Governor in Council, as a tribute of esteem and regard from a loyal Hindoo subject.

Warming to his work, and summing up all the most contemptuous expressions he can command, the writer then proceeds to deliver himself of the following tremendous sentiments:—

"The people who, before they discovered Asia, with difficulty obtained the necessaries of life, who, on first seeing fields of sugarcane were intoxicated with delight and fell upon it like wild beasts who, having no idea of an elephant, ran away terror-stricken from the first they saw, whose richest soil is no better than our sterile ground, in whose country there is perpetual rain and snow and where the sun never shines to perfection—they forsooth pretend to turn up their nose at the real splendour of this rich and pleasant country! Yes, people whose country is only a span square and in which all the works of nature are on such a pigmy scale that the highest mountains are no bigger than one of our hillocks, whose mighty rivers, such as the Thames, are of the dimensions of one of our streamlets, whose most costly mineral productions are tin and lead, whose sweetest fruits are like our jungle fruits, and amongst whom poverty so reigns that notwithstanding an incessant flow of wealth from this country for hundreds of years, there are still hundreds of thousands who have nothing better than potatoes to toss into their mouth—these dare to compare their country with affluent India."

The above would be extremely amusing but for the position of the writer.

The last extract I will give from this choice article is intended at one fell stroke to demolish our ideas of physical or military superiority, and even aims at placing us on a lower level than that of our dusky brethren of the East. Here it is:—

"See how quickly the Arabs reduced the invincible Romans, and how for several centuries all Europe trembled before them! The countries which it took the Romans 800 years to conquer, were overrun by our Eastern warriors in 80 years, and one campaign for each of the countries of Syria, Persia, Egypt, Spain, and France, sufficed for its subjugation. These were followed by the Turks who overran Asia Minor, and in 1453, uprooting the Christian standard of the cross, planted instead their own crescent banner. Amidst all the tumults and changes of dynasties in Europe, these Turks have stood fast. In the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries, countless hosts of European warriors, bearing the standard of the cross, fell upon Turkey for the rescue of the birth place of the Lord Christ, but the followers of the false prophet accounted for them all single-handed . . . . . Our Western rulers overcame one by one Tippoo, Bajirao, Daulatrao, and Yeshwantrao, and planted their standard throughout the length and breadth of India; but see how in 1841, at the invasion of Afghanistan, their vaunted strength and intelligence were scattered to the winds! English military tactics and English wisdom were as nought before that stern people, and English conceit was humbled in the dust! . . . . . The sepoys, and they alone, have upheld the English rule in India, and how completely its stability depends upon them was shown very clearly about twenty years ago."

A noble tribute this to the superior prowess of the followers of Islam! No wonder that after reading it the *Sarwajanika Sabha* of Poona was moved to despatch a deputation to Bombay to express its sympathy with the Turks—the manly violators and murderers of Bulgarian women and children—just as it last year came forward to plead for the "great ruler who was tried like a common cutpurse" simply because he had committed the petty crimes of murder, attempted murder, and oppression, and had a remarkable predilection for his subjects' wives!

Let me now, however, bring out the talented editor of the *Nibandhamálá* from the obscurity of Poona and introduce him to the general public. Who is he? It is unnecessary to say that he is a Brahmin, and almost equally so to say that he is one of the herd of demi-semi-educated Brahmins annually let loose on the country from the Government schools and colleges. Is it as needless to say that he is a Government servant, a master in a High School? And who, pray, is the Head Master? A Brahmin! Has this Brahmin reported to the Director of Public Instruction his subordinate's special talent as a caterer to the intellectual and moral wants of the native public—especially as indicated by this June number and that for August 1874? Is there not also in Poona a Reporter on the Native Press? Who is the gentleman specially singled out to bring to the notice of Government the seditious matter served up by Brahmin editors for the instruction of their countrymen? A Brahmin! Did he bring to the notice of Government the scurrilous and lying matter of No. 8 of the *Nibandhamálá*?

This then, Sir, is a specimen—though rather a mild one—of what our B. A's and M. A's are doing in the country; yet these are the gentry whom it is proposed to put into the Civil Service and other Departments without competition! When will the Government awake to the fact that a Brahmin is a *born intriguer*; that men of that caste already hold nearly every subordinate post in this Presidency,—that they are knit together by bonds far closer and stronger than those which hold together any of the secret societies of Europe, and that they are at the bottom of all the discontent and disloyalty in the country? • •

As for any true independence on their part, it is simply an impossibility. Some months ago when a prominent native official in Guzerat was invited to go to England on State business, he declined on the ground that his caste would be too much for him. The late Vishnu Shastri and a large number of his co-religionists advocated widow remarriage, but the illiterate Sankaracharya very soon routed all but their leader!

Now, supposing the caste dictated to a Subordinate Judge a decision in a case, favourable to themselves but opposed to justice, which side do you suppose, Sir, would have the best of it?—Yours, &c.

ELEPHAS.

Sept 29.

THE YOUNG PARSEE GENTLEMAN—"NOT AN ENGLISHMAN BY BIRTH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"H. W.'s" "tu quoque" in your contemporary's edition of to-day must not be taken for more than it is worth. Possibly the young gentleman (belonging to a good Scotch family) was in delicate health, and his illness may have been caused by something or somebody quite apart from drink. Did "H. W." sit anywhere near him during dinner time? "George," as Beau Brummel once remarked to the Prince Regent, "I can't stay—somebody's been using"

MUSK.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The little anecdote you told the other day of a Parsee's proceeding at the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, which, after all, was merely touching upon the general custom of Parsees, appears to have stirred up "H. W." in a wonderful manner and has led that refined "not an Englishman born" to give sickening details, in the literal sense of the term, of a little affair that came under "H. W.'s" observation when dining out at Lucknow. All that need be said is that Parsees, as a rule, do as the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Room anecdote illustrated just as they eat their curry and rice by the handful. *Per contra*, Englishmen, as a rule, do not do as "H. W.'s" experience would make them appear to do, although your anecdote has given him an opportunity of capping something very dirty with something still nastier. Your contemporary's correspondent is evidently in his own estimation a Parsee of the very first water, one who "associates freely with Europeans," yet what a conceited ass the fellow is! And what a snob!

He actually tells the public that when following H. R. H. through India—at a considerable distance! I presume—he was treated politely by English ladies and gentlemen when they could not have known of his family or of his position. What a coxcomb, The very quintessence of a snob! One wonders is "H. W." really a Parsee. Does any one know of any Parsee in Bombay who freely associates with English gentlemen? I am sure I have never seen that Parsee go anywhere. Is a Parsee ever seen walking about or in company with an Englishman? Never. I have never seen it. English gentlemen may respect Parsees where there is anything to respect; but as for associating freely with them, never. Fancy Dadabhoy walking about with young Grub of Romania & Co.'s house, or Pestonjee hand in hand with young Briefless who holds an appointment through influence in high quarters, or Hormusjee sitting on the chain at the end of the Apollo Bunder, having a chat with Pipe Clay, of H. M.'s 69th! The thing is preposterous.

TRUTH.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Whilst partaking of my humble chop and pint of beer at the Apollo Bunder, whither I retire occasionally to think over the vast financial, theological, and legislative nuts to crack of the day, and to work out and mature those suggestions, brilliant thoughts, and crushing arguments which would, in a more intellectually constituted society than that of Bombay, carry wonder and conviction to the reader, mixed with admiration at the profundity of the intellect whence the ideas emanated, and covering the author with glory as with a garment, but which, I am sorry to say, do not here meet with the appreciation which they deserve;—grieving, I say, over this and other matters, I was led to think of the great Apollo Bunder feeding question, because a gentleman of the Parsee persuasion in a "tin pot" hat had just put his head through the open window near me, with a view to inspect more carefully the Heaven from which those who wear puggries and are destitute of manners and pocket hankerchiefs are excluded. Now, an idea strikes me—they often do, seriously sometimes—that the fearfully anxious desire lately manifested by the fast educated "shiny booted" young Parsee of Bombay to fraternise with Europeans at refreshment rooms, at theatres, bars, the Apollo Bunder, and other similar places of resort, should really be taken as a compliment by Englishmen; for it is no doubt owing to a laudable attempt on the part of our native brethren to appear as much like Englishmen as possible ("although they were not born so") that so much bile and bitterness are caused to arise in the breasts of those who allege they are caricatured. We have all seen the grotesque figure placed on paper by some young disciple of art, in his first struggles to make a copy of a fine old piece of sculpture in the British Museum; the child in time becomes a man, and an artist. Let us hope that the native gentlemen, who are now doing the grotesque in copying what they consider to be the manners and customs of Englishmen, will soon become men and artists. It is a drawback to them, no doubt, that in the places they frequent they can only see specimens of the worst phases of English life to accept as models, and they have copied them, alas! only too well, the effect of which has been to convert the honourable Parsee gentleman of the past—crammed as he was with all the finest feelings of humanity—a gentleman by birth, nature, and choice, such as I who have lived a number of years in Bombay, remember him, into the bar and theatre-prancing, swaggering, conceited Parsee spark of the present, and of which the "young traveller through India," who lately favoured the world with a description of his adventures, may be taken as a strikingly unpleasant example. This amiable youth who, according to English ideas, must be a most undesirable companion, is a gentleman who chatters and swaggers in print about his "Scotch cap," "his heavy boots," and his "military companions," of the brilliant and witty conversation with English ladies at dinner at hotels which he favoured with his presence and in which he states he bore "no small part," and of his opinion of the relative merits of the "kind glances" of what he calls the cold beauties of the North (meaning English ladies) as compared with the warmer glances of the more highly favoured native beauties of Benares whom he watched as they bathed in the river. Alas! the Indian climate is doubtless trying to the European constitution; being without ice we know to be trying—having to throw money into the sea every month in the way of exchange is trying; but the attitude, conversation, obtrusiveness, and conceit of the inflated wind-bag, the fast native of the period, makes life a burden and is the last straw that is so grievous to be borne. There is no escape in public now; it is puggries at our balls, puggries at our band stands, in our gardens, and now they will invade the Apollo Bunder. "Angels and ministers of grace defend us," they will soon want to be buried with us! Waiter, bring my tickets, and call a buggy! I am oppressed with forebodings. Your native gentleman, whether Parsee or Hindoo, I like, but the "young gentlemen of the period" are to me unbearable.—I am, &c.

A POOR OLD ENGLISHMAN.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 30TH SEPT.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 30TH SEPT. AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 7/16d.
Exchange on India	1s. 8 1/16d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£42.
Chartered do. do.	£16.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£26.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£29.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£84,500,000.
„ Notes in Circulation	£98,500,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½.
4½ per cent. do.	85.
5½ per cent. do.	86½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅞.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106½.
Bar Silver	52½.

Arrivals.—Star of Germany and Europa.

LINE REPORTS.—2ND OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—2ND OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5-30 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind N. W. thermometer 82, barometer 29·80.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 4, thermometer 80, barometer 30.

MANGALORE, 10-20 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N. W., N. E.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. W. E., thermometer 88, barometer 29·85.

VINGORLA, 5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind N. W. strong, thermometer 90.

THE district reports from Bengal to the 23rd of September show that more rain is still wanted for the rice on the high lands in many districts, and in others the crops will suffer by the too rapid fall of the rivers. There has been heavy rain in most parts of the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions, and prospects have improved in consequence.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Venetia, which sailed yesterday with the English mails, took out, in addition to the quantity already stated, two boxes gold bars, valued at Rs. 2,60,000, for London, despatched by the French Bank, and also two boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 5,000, for Suez. The total shipped by this steamer amounts to Rs. 7,49,300.

THE Shanghai paper, of September 2, to hand yesterday by the arrival of the China mail, says that the scarcity of silver continues. Large sums were expected by the Meikong and Kashgar, but their cargoes were shroffed considerably *en route*. The former vessel landed little over a lakh; and demands at Singapore and Hongkong reduced the Kashgar's quota to nearly a similar amount.

A BANGALORE paper says that Sir Neville Chamberlain will not, much to his regret, find time to carry out his promised inspection of the troops in garrison at Bangalore. As the time of the Chief is otherwise fully taken up in preparing for his visit to Delhi in December, there will, it is rumoured, be no inspections at all next cold weather, beyond a hurried visit to Burma, on the return from the Imperial festivities.

Judy, one of the London comic papers, which has preserved its life for several years, relates the following "fact":—"There was no preaching in Kansas town recently, and all in consequence of a practical joke perpetrated by a lively young girl, who, inspired by the world, the flesh, and a little of the devil mixed, sat down late on Saturday evening, and sent a note to all the pastors. Each contained these words: 'All is discovered—fly.' Every one of the four flew."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that a certain battery of artillery is now on its way from England to India with 200 men short of even its peace complement. Neither money nor persuasion could get men to enlist as gunners. To make up the required strength, gunners of the A. Brigade, homeward bound, will probably be detained in India and transferred to the incomplete battery. Then possibly there will be a row exemplifying the perfection of our present system of recruiting.

THE *Madras Mail* announces the death, on Saturday morning, in Pursewalkum, of Mr. W. A. Nailer, who was sub-editor of the local *Athenæum*, until quite recently. His chief, Mr. P. H. Gordon, died in England in the early summer, and his successor in the sub-editorship, Mr. M. McD. Coleman, died a month ago. We were not personally acquainted with Mr. Nailer, adds the *Mail*, but juding the man by his work, he must have been an exceedingly zealous and patient assistant.

THE *Penang Gazette* of 16th September publishes the following news from Acheen:—"After an interval of several months during which the Dutch have been strengthening their positions in Acheen Besar, and devoting a considerable quantity of labour to improvements in the means of communication, they have again resumed offensive operations. Last week there was some severe fighting, the Dutch troops having attacked the Achinese in a north-easterly direction from Kotta Radja (headquarters), and after a stout resistance the Achinese were driven out of their positions."

THE *N. China Herald* of Sept. 2 states that the proprietors of the Eastern Extension Cable purpose running a special steamer between Penang and Moulmein (which is in telegraphic connection with Calcutta), until the cable is mended. These ports are about 2½ days distant from each other; so that a telegram reaching Penang about the time of departure of the steamer, and *vice versa*, would travel quicker than those which have been passing lately over the northern route. There is, we understand, a likelihood of the duplicate cable being laid between Madras and Singapore by the end of the year. Of the present cable being repaired, there seems no chance till the advent of the northerly monsoon and fine weather.

OUR readers, says the *N. China Herald*, will be surprised to hear that Sir Thomas Wade has advised that the working of the Woosung Railway be stopped. It is better perhaps to refrain from comment until we know more of the British Minister's motives; but the measure is viewed with extreme regret. Although the trains have ceased running, the works are to continue, and the line will be completed to Woosung in a few days. Sir Thomas at first expressed a wish that the works also should be suspended; but altered his mind immediately after the despatch of the letter, and sent off H. M. gunboat Mosquito with supplementary instructions. The Mosquito is said to have exhausted her coal and some little wood in the effort to make a quick passage against the monsoon. She left again within 24 hours for the north.

Charivari contains the following description by "Buck" of the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., member of the Viceregal Executive Council, a member of one of the well-known old Indian families, with his father a director of the East India Company, Mr. Bayley came to this country with almost assured prospects of early success. Accordingly we find him, after not many years' experience, as an Assistant Magistrate from 1842 to 1847 in the North-Western Provinces, returning from furlough in 1849 to the appointment of Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, Officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Kangra in 1851, and again going on furlough in 1854. In 1858 he was appointed Magistrate of Azimghar, and in 1859 he became Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. In 1862 he became Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, from whence he was translated in due course to the Council. Mr. Bayley is a good oriental scholar, and eminently religious and respectable.

FOUR Arab stallions have been received by the Burma Government, of which two have been presented to the King of Burma for use in the Shan States where the "Pegu pony" is bred, and one each to the Deputy Commissioners of the Thayet and Myanoung Districts. The *Rangoon Gazette* thinks this is a most desirable arrangement, for the ponies, which have been brought to the Rangoon and Moulmein markets within the last half dozen years, have sadly fallen off in size; and, as all residents can certify, are far inferior in almost every point to the ponies of twelve or fifteen years ago. The old and justly celebrated "Pegu ponies" had a little Arab blood, but there is little of it now left in the progeny. Arab stallions have been presented from time to ime by traders to the King of Burma, previous to the British occupation of Pegu, and they were made over to the Shan Tsawbwas for use in their territories, the breeding ground of the Pegu pony, but no Arab blood has been imported into the Shan hills within the last twenty-five years, and hence the marked deterioration which has taken place in the breed.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* has received "further authentic intelligence regarding the insurrection at Momein, from which it appears that literally nothing has been done by the Chinese Imperial authorities towards the suppression of the rebellion, beyond posting a body of some 3,000 troops, under the command of General Tien, at a distance of about fifty miles to the eastward of Momein. The object of posting this force in this position was to protect the wealthy and important town of Young Chang from the attack of the rebels, to whom it would otherwise prove an easy prize, and of very material assistance, as its capture would not only supply the sinews of war, but also furnish an additional quota of restless and disaffected men to the rebel ranks. It is hard to say when this rebellion, which rose from a very insignificant cause, is likely to be put down. State movements are slow in China, and the latter requires at present all her forces to retrieve the disasters she has met with at Yacoob Khan's hands of late. It is not improbable that, before the Central Government takes any really energetic steps in the matter, this rebellion will have spread over the whole of Yunan and the adjoining provinces."

SUFFERING of a severe type is now felt by the villagers in the northern portion of the Chendragherry Taluk, North Arcot District. The *Madras Mail* publishes the following account of the state of affairs:—"The dry crops which constitute their chief support, such as raggy and cumboo, have perished, owing to the long-continued drought. The inhabitants of many villages are now living on the leaves of certain jungle plants, the hearts of aloe plants boiled, and congee made of pounded tamarind stones. Rain has fallen copiously in the last few days, just when it is too late, and the poor ryots are now so disheartened, that they utterly refuse to plough their lands for a late crop of cholum, millet, or waragu. There is even a difficulty in getting seed grain of any kind. In this portion of the North Arcot District, the prospects are extremely gloomy; but elsewhere, there have been copious falls of rain and the crops generally are in very fair condition. Relief works have been open in the Chenragherry Taluk extensively, as well as houses where congee is given daily to the very old and weak who cannot work. In some parts of the Palmanair Taluk, there was lately very nearly a water famine, and the grain merchants raised their rates so tremendously that the poorest of the people could not buy grain and suffering began to be felt; but the Collector at once opened reliefworks, and set to work, deepening all the wells, and a timely fall of rain has fortunately reassured the people, and prices have fallen slightly. Everything now depends on the coming north-east monsoon. If it is a bumper the District will do pretty well; but if it fails, as it did last year, there must, without doubt, be a famine in North Arcot."

THE following story from the *Madras Mail* reads very much like a story told some months ago of an occurrence in another part of the country at a well, as fatal as this one:—"A few weeks ago, at about 5 P. M., a man in the village of Senacooppum, in the Gudiathum Taluk of North Arcot, went down into a well to drink water. The well was only ten feet, or so, from the surface of the ground to the water, and there was only four-and-a-half feet of water at the bottom. The man was seen by another (who was working on a picottah not far off) to go down the well by the projecting stone-steps on the side walls. After a little time, a third man came, and asked for the first man, and was told by the man on the picottah that he had descended the well to drink water. On looking down he was not to be seen, and the last comer then descended the well as the first had done, and, standing on the, bottom step, felt about with his foot in the water, and soon found the other's body. He stopped down to lay hold of it, and was then seen to shiver and tremble, and then plunged into the water, and disappeared without a struggle. The man on the picottah raised an alarm, and the villagers came running to the spot and, extraordinary to say, eight men, one after the other, went down into the well by the steps, and one by one disappeared in the water. Then the Police were sent for, and the ten dead bodies were got out. They were all no doubt suffocated by mephitic air, but, in order to test it, the Collector of the District caused lighted wicks to be let down, but they burned brightly; and a dog was let down by a rope into the water but suffered no inconvenience. A panic has now fallen on the villagers who believe that the well is inhabited by a demon of a peculiarly evil description, and they carefully avoid going near it."

A FEW days ago we published a paragraph from the *Indian Public Opinion*, in which the following remarks occurred:—"We would draw the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the following—Surgeon Major Clapp died at the Aliabad Serai, in Rashmi whilst he was ill with cholera; three officers knew he was ill of cholera; they wrote a note for medical aid to Srinaggur; but left him to die alone and uncared for. Other officers came to the Serai and attended upon him. He died before the medical attendance written for to Srinaggur arrived." In a letter to the *Civil and Military Gazette* Lieutenant C. B. Wickham, R. H. A., writing at Simla, 25th September, says:—"I wish to deny most emphatically the imputation hereby cast upon these officers, two of whom are personal friends of my own. I cannot do better than state the true facts of the case. These three officers *en route* for Cashmere were at Aliabad Serai, Surgeon Major Clapp also travelling in the same direction was brought in on a charpai and told them that he was attacked with cholera. They attended him for a whole day and sent an express into Srinaggur for medical aid. Late on that day I with a friend arrived at Aliabad Serai on our way out of Cashmere. In the morning I went down with one of these three officers to see Dr. Clapp. We found him free from cholera. These officers seeing him so much better apparently, and hourly expecting the doctor, determined to continue their journey, I having promised to remain with Dr. Clapp, until the arrival of the doctor. This was explained to Dr. Clapp who was perfectly satisfied. It was with reluctance that these officers left him; but seeing that he appeared better, and knowing that I would do all I could for him, they went on. I attended him during the day, and at night he died from the fever, that frequently follows an attack of cholera. The assertion that they 'left him to die alone, and uncared for' is absolutely untrue."

THE foolish young Parsee "H. W.," who is "not an Englishman, at least not by birth," has been allowed by the *Times of India* to publish another of his impertinent effusions about Englishmen in India. It is with very considerable reluctance that we extract the following extract from "H. W.'s" letter:—

> Permit me, Sir, to give you an instance of how an English gentleman behaved himself at a party. When I was at Lucknow, I was asked to dinner by a colonel of the—on whom I had a letter of introduction. Amongst the guests (about six in all), was an officer of the regiment to which the colonel belonged. This young man was very gentlemanly in his manners, there was nothing of the "genus cad" about him. I was very pleased to see him, as I always am to see a genuine English gentleman. Now it appeared, that this poor fellow's weak point was that he was partial to Exshaw's famous beverage. By the time the dessert was brought in, the poor fellow was quite flushed in the face, and I must confess to feeling a little alarmed at the way in which he went in for "liquoring up." The colonel looked at me, and laughed in a mysterious sort of way, as if the sight was nothing new to him, whatever it might have been to me. But just as we were leaving the table, the poor fellow reeled, and sitting down again, *vomitted right on the table*. The good-natured colonel was not prepared for *that*, at any rate; but what could he do! We gently helped the poor fellow into the colonel's tent close by, and all that the host said to me, was, "He is a good fellow; you would like him if you knew him a little better. He comes from a good Scotch family; and it is a pity he can't keep away from the bottle." If the *Gazette*, with his usual good taste, should doubt my story, I will give him the name of the colonel, though I refuse to give the name of the unfortunate officer. He may write and ask if such an incident did not happen on such a night at Lucknow.

We think the above sufficiently proves the fact that the Colonel alluded to was very indiscreet in the selection of his guests, and as a mess is a private institution he ought to be remonstrated with by his brother officers for introducing to their mess in Lucknow a young Parsee who was so little acquainted with the etiquette of messes, however much he may have been veneered with the shibboleth of English politeness, that he was prepared, when the opportunity offered, to make use of what he saw there in a letter to a newspaper. The private incident which "H. W." has described in print was obviously the result of an accident. We do not deny that it may have taken place. In fact, very probably it did take place, for few young English officers could be expected to stomach the company of guests of the species of "H. W." But we say that there are very important lessons to be drawn from the publication of the incident by "H. W." The most obvious is of course that he should never be permitted to enter a club or a mess again until he knows how to behave himself, and the next is that old Colonels with eccentric ideas about the equality of races should be particularly careful in indulging their tastes at the expense of their comrades. As for the young Scotch officer, who is pointed at by "H. W." in terms which cannot be mistaken in Lucknow, we think he would be excused by every right-thinking Englishman if he took an early opportunity of meeting "H. W.," and impressing upon him the fact that a facility in using shreds and patches from Macaulay does not absolve him from the responsibilities which usually attach to gentlemen who are introduced to English regimental messes. Obviously, "H. W." has about as much brains as courtesy, or, Parsee gentleman as he presumes to be, he would never have written the indiscreet letter which has now revealed his true character and his pretensions in their proper light.

ALLEGED PLAGIARISM IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"P." in your issue of Saturday last, in writing anent the alleged plagiarism in Bombay, seeks to vindicate the character of his worthy friend Dr. Da Cunha, which has so very prominently been brought to the notice and criticism of the general public. He argues that in consequence of the *soi-disant* author's absence in Goa he is unable to "explain the matter satisfactorily and to put himself right in the eyes of the public." The worthy Doctor, for aught I know, may be absent in Timbuctoo or the Antipodes, but as I am perfectly aware that he is in receipt of both the existing Bombay dailies, it was time enough for him to refute the statements set forth by the Revd. Fr. Hauser, which appeared in your contemporary's issue of the 22nd ultimo, if he had at all any refutation to make. The Revd. Fr. Hauser has, however, I regret to see, *left for Europe* by yesterday's Italian mail steamer, and if Dr. Da Cunha has now really any justification to urge in his favour it will be well for him to do so on the Revd. Father's return to Bombay as the public would *then* only be too happy to hear both sides of the question and decide on it in an impartial light.—I am, &c. ANTI-PLAGIARISM.

Colaba, 2nd October.

*** Our correspondent will observe that Dr. Da Cunha has replied to Dr. Hauser in yesterday's issue of our contemporary. It is of course to be regretted that the reply was not made before Father Hauser's departure for Europe.—ED. *B. G.*

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is wonderful to what lengths the irritable tempers of some people will carry them. We have a striking instance of the way in which a person, who styles himself a gentleman and who is presumed to posses sufficient education to know better, rushes into print with his head bursting, so it would seem, with the most infamously abusive epithets imaginable. I refer to Dr. Da Cunha's ignoble letter in your Church Gate Street contemporary's issue of to-day. Does Dr. Da Cunha imagine that abuse is the proper weapon with which to rebut a charge? Abuse, he is undoubtedly aware, is a low thing at all times, low enough certainly when it proceeds from the mouth of a ruffian, but ineffably low when it proceeds from the pen of a gentleman. There was no real or apparent necessity for the learned Doctor to make an onslaught on the Jesuits simply because one of the members of that body taxed him with a want of candour. The learned Doctor says in one part of his letter that he alluded to Fr. Hauser as an ornament to his society, and now he charges point blank at that very statement and describes him as a perjurer and a liar. Oh rare and learned Doctor! NON-MEDICUS.

October 2.

ALLEGED USURPATION BY ENTERPRISING PARSEE CRICKETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your short account of what the new Parsee National Club proposes to do, I wish it had occurred to you to tell the members of it that they had unwarrantably taken possession of their neighbour's vineyard. You must be aware, Sir, that the Union Cricket Club has been in possession of the *disputed* ground for some seven or eight years, and it has regularly paid all the demands of the Esplanade Fee Fund; so that although it may have no chartered or legal right to this bit of land, nevertheless priority gives them a *leg* to stand on, whereas the other is without that natural support. This "National" Club had its modest little establishment in an obscure corner of the Esplanade; but as the rising generation of Parsees are not wont to do things in a quiet unpretending way, they pitch their tent on the most conspicuous part of the Esplanade and notify that Parsee "valours" will in a short time be exhibited to the general public, and the European one in particular. The Club is so far decidedly National. The Union Cricket Club has not been alone the occupier of this ground; a Parsee Club has always shared a portion of it with them; and as the members of this Club are an agreeable lot of young fellows, we get along amicably enough, but really the space is too limited for three Clubs. If the directors of the E. F. F. are bent on paralysing cricket and its consequent undisputed advantage on English youth, and at the same time fostering it among foreigners they could not, I assure them, go about that policy more effectively. There is no other part of the Esplanade that the U. C. Club could shift to, or it would. However, as the ground equally belongs to all Her Majesty's liege subjects, I don't put forward any claims, or say that we are *entitled* to anything. All I ask is, whether the authorities could not in justice to both parties compel the "National" party—the Parsee patriots, I mean—to pitch their tent opposite ours, instead of alongside of it. This would save such of our lady acquaintances as do us the honour of coming to our tent sometimes the pain of being stared at (and who can stare at a woman like a Parsee?) by our local *jeunesse dorée*. J. W.

October 2.

*** "S. J. M." writes to us on the same subject and to the same effect.—ED. *B. G.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. VENETIA, Captain Babot sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr T Kershaw, Mr T Holmes, and Mr John Fife.

For Brindisi.—Mr W C Wood, Major J P Grant, Mr B W Canlopher, and Mr Fitzgerald.

For Venice.—Major Smith R E.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were fourteen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions terminated yesterday, being the sixteenth day of the sitting.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 1,463, the average daily attendance being 185. The prevailing diseases were coughs and diarrhœa.

CHEATING.—Two Hindoos, named Mookta Koomajee and Khundoo Dhondoo, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, for obtaining by false pretences a gold ear-ring and a silver ring from Babajee Bapoo.

POLICE COURT POOR-BOX.—We are requested to state that the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box have been completely exhausted, consequently many deserving recipients from this source of benevolence have been sent away without relief. Contributions would be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Brahmin named Pragjee Jaitha, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Hurry Annundjee on a charge of having grievously assaulted him at Majun Warree, during a public festival held at that Warree and at which festival the informant was engaged as a cook.

H. M.'S HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 294 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 58 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 209 by the Magistrates of Police, 2 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 24 by Military Courts-Martial and 1 by Naval Court-Martial. Of the prisoners 246 were natives and the remaining 48 Europeans.

H. M.'S COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 305 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 234 prisoners, including 16 women, of whom 28 were non-labour prisoners, 204 for hard labour, and 2 under sentence of death. On the civil side there were 71 prisoners including 6 women. Of these latter 14 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 57 from the Small Causes Court.

COLABA DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the Colaba Branch Dispensary during the quarter ending on the 30th of September 1876 amounted to 706, of which 237 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 123 Hindoos, 41 Musulmans, 30 Parsees and 43 native Christians; adult males 119, females 26 and children 92. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were intermittent and remittent fevers, diarrhœa, bronchitis and rheumatism.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Rama Krishna, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing his horse. He was charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Parsee buggy driver, named Pallonjee Shapoorjee, was fined Rs 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for cruelly torturing his horse. He was charged at the instance of a native police constable.

CURSON BHUNSALLY LIBERATED ON BAIL.—Mr. Ghandibhoy on behalf of the prisoner, Curson Bhunsally, renewed his application yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, as to the matter of bail for the prisoner's release, and tendered the full amount Rs. 30,000 in Government promissory and currency notes, which the Court had ordered that the prisoner should find for his bail, as a security for his appearance to answer the charge that is pending against him. His Worship after carefully examining each note accepted the amount in satisfaction of his bail bond.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTHS.—Last week a native female who recently arrived from one of the out-stations, and had taken her temporary residence in the dhurumsalla on the Falkland Road, was suddenly taken ill with labour pains. The matter was brought to the notice of the police, who, finding the woman to be destitute, at once got her removed to the lying-in-ward of the J. J. Hospital, where she was safely delivered of three children, two boys and a girl. Of these a boy and a girl survived only two days, but the other boy is alive and well together with his mother, who left the hospital four days after giving birth to these children.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.—A Mahomedan of the weavers' caste, named Alladeen Khoodabux, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Jynah, his wife, with an instrument for cutting, on the 1st instant. The prisoner, it appears, suspected Jynah of infidelity, and in a heat of passion inflicted a severe cut across her nose with a clasp knife. On the woman raising an alarm, the prisoner ran away, but was subsequently arrested by the police, and the woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The case was postponed for hearing to the 9th instant, pending the recovery of the complainant and the prisoner remanded to jail.

CHILD LABOURERS IN THE LOCAL MILLS.—The *Sayta Mitra* says:—"In Germany and other parts of Europe, children of both sexes, from twelve to fourteen years of age, do not work, or in reality their countries' laws do not allow them to work, more than six hours a day; and therefore the manufacturers of these countries have of late bitterly complained and petitioned their Government, that under such disadvantages they are not able to produce goods as cheaply as the British millowners who get their work done by children of much younger age and for a longer time. But we are really surprised to see that even in Bombay, a maximum of nearly ten hours' work is fixed for youths and girls of about ten years of age. These young *employés* work cheerfully and untiringly the whole time, besides they almost daily play and sing till a late hour in the night, in their own homes, again rising early in the morning as fresh as larks. These hardy children of the ghauts are inured from their infancy to labour, toil and hardships, as well as cold and heat, and consequently they are the most remarkable fatigue-bearing people on the face of the earth. Our firm impression is that owing to the age at which these juvenile workers are taught to commence their apprenticeship, they will in course of time become as, if not more, skilled and dexterous as the working people of the best mills in England."

MAHABLESHWUR.—We hear that there has been no rain at Mahableshwur for a week, and that the houses are getting ready very rapidly now for the October visitors. From Panchgunny we learn that the weather there is very delightful; no rain, and the climate fresh, cool and bracing. The want of wood and the light rainfall make Panchgunny exceedingly pleasant in October; there is no malaria from the drying up at this season, such as is felt in other places.—*Deccan Herald.*

AN OLD VETERAN.—One of the oldest Europeans in India has just departed this life at Panchgunny—Alex. Wilson, who was born in the year 1793, joined the East India Company's service in the year 1816, was present at the taking of Kirkee in 1817, (medal and clasp) and at the capture of Beniboolli and Kolapoor, and was all through the Mahratta campaign. He retired from the service on the pension of a Serjeant Major in the year 1842, when he returned to Scotland; but having left two sons in the country, he, after a sojourn of 14 years in his native land returned to India and shortly after his arrival obtained employment in the Bombay Water Works; he was not strong enough to continue at work, and retired to Panchgunny where he has resided for the last 18 years. Although at the advanced age of 83 years and 2 months he retained his faculties up to a week before his death. He was a good Christian, was highly esteemed by every one who visited the station, and his death is deeply felt by his sorrowing widow and son. Requiescat in pace.—*Id.*

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIXTEENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.

(Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THEFT FROM A VESSEL IN THE HARBOUR.

MOHUNJEE HEERJEE, Baba Mahomed Cassum and Shaik Ebrahim, were charged with stealing, on the 25th of June last, from a vessel used as a human dwelling and for the custody of property, 10 bags of coffee of the value of Rs. 600, the property of Jetha Cullianjee. The three prisoners were also collectively charged with feloniously receiving the property; and Baba Mahomed Cassum was charged singly with committing criminal breach of trust as a carrier, and also with committing criminal misappropriation in respect of the said property. Mr. Jardine prosecuted, and Mr Kapadia defended the first prisoner, Mohunjee Heerjee. It appeared that Baba Mahomed Cassum was the tindal of a prow which was loaded with coffee intended to be shipped on board the ship Walmer Castle, and that he and the other prisoners who were described by one of the witnesses as regular purchasers of stolen goods, removed ten bags of the coffee from the prow during the night, Heerjee and Ebrahim going on board in a boat with some empty bags and returning to the shore at Sewree with the bags filled. The stolen property was found in the prisoners' possession where they had stored it in an old unoccupied bungalow at Sewree. Eight of the jury were in favour of a verdict of guilty against each of the prisoners, and the remaining one voted for a whole sale acquittal. His Lordship said he agreed with the eight and sentenced the prisoners each to three years' imprisonment.

This concluded the business of the Sessions.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 28th September.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st August, stating that Messrs. Ralli Brothers are desirous of renting on lease 14 compartments of the export shed at Carnac Bunder next to their garbling godown, provided that certain alterations are made.

The Traffic Manager states that it will be necessary to extend the export shed westwards to the gateway in order to afford accommodation for export free goods and he suggests that the Chief Engineer be called upon to furnish the necessary estimates.

Read memo. from the Chief Engineer, dated 30th August, recommending that the roof of the shed be left as it is; that opening shutters be made in the back; that the front be closely sparred; and that the floor be paved in the same way as the garbling godown. The cost of the floor he estimates at Rs. 4,500 and of the other alterations at Rs. 500.

He states that the cost of extending the shed westwards 65 feet long and 60 feet wide, with wooden posts and corrugated iron covering, would be about Rs. 4,300; but that if the extension were constructed similar to the garbling godown and in line with it, the cost would be Rs. 13,600.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd September, stating that Messrs. Ralli Brothers do not care to have the floor of the shed paved as the rent necessary to cover the cost would be too heavy. They agree to take the 14 compartments of the shed if the other alterations mentioned by the Chief Engineer are made, and to pay Rs. 150 a month for a lease of it to expire at the same time as their lease of the garbling godown (viz. 22nd May, 1880.) He recommends that Messrs. Ralli's offer be accepted and also that the extension of the shed estimated to cost Rs. 4,300 be made.

The Bunders' Committee consider that the Traffic Manager's recommendations should be carried out.

RESOLUTION.—The proposed arrangement with Messrs. Ralli Brothers should be sanctioned. The extension of the export shed at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,300 should be provided for in next supplementary estimate.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th September, intimating that Ebram Jaitha does not now wish to have the land applied for by him and agreed by Trustees' Resolution of 24th August to be leased to him for 50 years.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd September, stating that consequent on the stoppage of the Oorun distilleries a great quantity of country spirits is finding its way into Bombay, *via* the Mahim and Sion Causeways, and asking sanction to the entertainment of the following additional establishment for the protection of the Town Duty revenue, viz:—

2 peons at Mahim at Rs. 10 each Rs. 20.
1 night clerk at Sion at........ „ 25.
2 peons........do. at Rs. 10 each, „ 20.

Rs. 65

He states that he expects the necessity for this extra establishment will be only temporary.

The Establishment Committee consider that the Traffic Manager's application should be granted.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 23rd September, suggesting that as the whole of the Trustees' stock of permanent way material will now be required for the excavation of the Prince's Dock, the Trustees authorize the G. I. P. Railway Company to provide the material required for the maintenance of the Bunder Sidings from their own stores charging the Trustees for the same and forwarding the old rails, chairs, &c., to the Port Trust stores.

Note.—It is proposed to act on this suggestion.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 26TH SEPTEMBER.

14 Vessels piloted into Harbour.
12 „ „ out of „
1 „ attended to.

A DOUBLE EXECUTION.

THE two men sentenced to death by Sir Charles Sargent at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for murder, will be executed in front of the County Jail on Friday morning, the 6th inst. The men are named Luximon Rama, who murdered his wife and mother-in-law at Dhobie Talao; and Jetha Ramchunder, who murdered a Hindoo boy by drowning him in the Moombadevi Tank after robbing him of his ornaments.

A LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

IN THE MATTER OF MOOLCHUND RUTTONSEY AND ANOTHER.

AT the High Court yesterday, judgment was given in this matter by Mr. Justice Green, and Messrs. Forde and Ormiston, assessors. The Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by the Government solicitor, appeared for Government; and Mr. Gill and Mr. Fox, instructed by Mr. Bicknell, for the claimants.

The case was heard before his Lordship and the assessors in the last week of August. The land in dispute is situated at Parell, and consists of an area of 4,599 square yards, and was taken up under the Land Acquisition Act. No amount had been awarded by the Collector for damages, as the land had not been damaged in any way. No amount of compensation had been actually paid, as the claimants did not agree, and the matter was accordingly referred to the Court. The Collector had offered Rs. 7,189-6-8 in payment of compensation for the land including buildings, namely, Rs. 1,301-10-8 on account of 3,905 square yards at the rate of three square yards for one rupee; Rs. 4,950 on account of three chawls, one small bungalow and a privy standing on 694 square yards; and Rs. 937-12-3, the amount of percentage required to be paid under section 42 of the Act in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition. The Collector's reason for fixing the above amount was that the land is at present only used for the cultivation of rice, which would give a return to the owner (after deducting the cost of cultivation) from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 an acre per annum, and this sum, capitalised at 25 years' purchase, would give Rs. 625 an acre. The Collector had offered the excess, as land is saleable and had been sold in the neighbourhood at various rate from one anna to eight annas per square yard for building purposes. As regards the chawl and the bungalows, the Collector considered that ten years' purchase was ample for them, as they would not probably last as long without very extensive repairs. The claimants themselves demanded Rs. 11,851 for the property and produced an agreement to show that Moolchund, in whose charge the property now is, sold it to Hurry Narayen for that sum in October 1875. No deeds, however, had yet been prepared, neither had the property been handed over from the vendor to the purchaser. The Collector thought that Rs. 11,851 was much in excess of the market value of the property.

Mr. Forde was in favour of allowing slightly higher rates; but the Judge, agreeing with Mr. Ormiston, declared the Collector's award to be sufficient. Claimants to pay costs and Rs. 500 to Mr. Forde. Mr. Ormiston, as a Government servant, could be allowed no fees as an assessor.

HIGH COURT.—2ND OCTOBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

MUNGULPERSAD BHOWANIPERSAD *vs.* FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling. instructed by Mr. Bicknell, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Purcell and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the defendants. By consent, the case was postponed to come on in its turn on the list of disputed cases.

HALIMABAEE, WIDOW, AND OTHERS *vs* DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PATEL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the defendants, applied for a postponement for three months, as very complicated accounts had to be made up. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee for the plaintiffs, objected on the ground that his clients were ready with a release and had tendered it for approval; and there was no reason shown for delay. The Judge ordered that the case must stand over and come on in its turn on the list of opposed cases.

VEERJEE MOWJEE *vs.* JEWANDAS MORARJEE.

Neither party appeared, and the case was struck out under section 110. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, for the defendant, appeared afterwards and brought to the notice of the Court that a Judge's order had been obtained for a postponement. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, consented to a postponement. His Lordship said he would restore the case to the board by consent of both parties.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

THE RENOWN CASES.

THE case of Remington and Co. *vs.* William Smith, master of the steamship Renown, was called on and dismissed under section 110, as none of the parties appeared.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared afterwards and said the attorneys had arranged to postpone this and other cases against the same defendant, and had given notice of the arrangement to the Prothonotary, thereby intending to spare their clients the costs of appearing by counsel simply to tell the Court that the cases were postponed. The notice had been disregarded, and the cases appeared on the board. The learned counsel said it was surely on unreasonable practice of the Prothonotary's office to put down on the board cases which could not be heard. It was very hard on the parties, who should not be required to appear by counsel only to tell the Court that their cases had been postponed.

The Judge said the Civil Procedure Code required that unless parties or their counsel appeared, cases in the list should be called on and dismissed.

Mr. Pigot suggested that the Registrar should be communicated with and told not to put down in the list cases in which the attorneys sent a notice of postponement.

The Judge said this was surely doing the work of the Prothonotary's office. Numbers of cases were called out, and then his Lordship was informed that the cases were defended and should be postponed.

On Mr. Pigot's application, his Lordship restored the case to the board, and it was postponed together with similar cases instituted against the same defendant by C Bouneville, Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody, Byramjee Shapurjee, and J. T. Bell and others.

POSTPONED BY JUDGE'S ORDER.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, said the suits brought by Hajee Adum Hajee Ismail, the son of Mr. Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib, against Doonga Heera and others, Dewa Curramchund, Goola Ananda and others, and Boodra Natha and others, had been postponed by Judge's order.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 28TH SEPT.

THE *Dussera* saturnalia was observed by the Hindoos with great rejoicings, and for nine continuous nights was kept up from the Gaekwar's palace down to every locality where even half a dozen Hindoos lived. This hubbub ended yesterday, and to witness the grand turnout of the Gaekwar and his retinue there was a great influx of anxious holiday-seekers from Nowsarree, Gundavee, Billimora, Ahmedabad, and several otherplaces. The Railway Company must have made a good harvest, for the main thoroughfares of this capital city were at times choked and it required healthy lungs to effect a hearing and give way to a rider or a conveyance, but the drowsy "police *fellas*" stood or squatted leaning against a wall of the chowkey, looking agape at the strangers but never, I suppose, uttered a syllable to these holiday-seekers to keep the road unimpeded. The municipal halalcores, I find, made themselves uncommonly useful in keeping the road where the procession was to pass pretty clean, but not on a par with Bombay's cleanliness. Baroda, I think, boasts of a Municipal Commissioner, but he is not built of the stuff expected. There was a troop of the police superintendents and inspectors mounted upon nags with English swords dangling by their sides, mostly making their first *début*, probably to magnify their position or display their equestrianship, but the nags they were supplied with for the occasion were far advanced in years and their hopes in either way seemed frustrated. However, they were considered, on the whole, better than nothing. The new body of functionaries with their high emoluments must make a good monthly gnawing at the Gaekwar's coffers; elsewhere some of these worthies would not behold the face of one fourth, I mean if their qualifications were considered.

People were attired in the festive garb and with a branch or two of apta leaves. (These leaves, permit me to tell you, are of the same species as the natives use in smoking tobacco). These leaves on the "Dussera day" are called *sona* and are considered auspicious and are exchanged by every friend and supplemented with a few complimentary sentiments. And at about noon the main thoroughfare and the public buildings lining it commenced to be thronged by sight-seers and by vendors of toys, confectionary, *pan sooparee*, and these hawkers were liberally patronized all round. The state troops turned out as usual on this day in their full-dress uniform and at 4 P. M. marched from under the Palace saluting H. H. who was seated in the balcony taking a keen observation of all the corps, and took up their intermediate position prior to their moving for the destination of the procession. At 5 P.M. the agent Governor General, Mr. P.S. Melvill, C. S. I., drove to the Gaekwar's palace in the city and a durbar, as customary, was held in his honour and after the distribution of *pan sooparee* and flower garlands His Highness, Mr Melvill and the Dewan mounted richly caparisoned elephants and immediately a general move was made towards where the platform for the *Doorga Pooja* was erected and not far from the *pooja* platform stood the British guard of honour commanded by Major Sibthorpe, 9th I., and immediately in rear of the guard of honour a large tent was erected for the accommodation of the British officers and their ladies and every comfort and requirements were provided for them, and about half past five o'clock the young Gaekwar with due Oriental pomp and glittering with diamonds approached the left flank of the Britishers, and the Royal Artillery, planted in the vicinity of the infantry guard of honour, commenced booming a royal salute, and the infantry simultaneously clattered three rounds of *feu de joie*, on the completion of which Mr. Melvill wended his way to the tent erected hard by, and the Gaekwar towards the *pooja* platform, and on arriving he and the Dewan alighted from the elephant and were conducted by the *Joshee* to the *pooja* platform, and there the wily prophet stood muttering some *shloks*, and when the time came requested H. H. to pluck a few leaves of the tree (apta) erected at one side of the platform. The Dewan followed suit and both retired and immediately a general rush was made towards the tree and even the branches, I hear, were torn, and taken away. The Gaekwar soon after mounted his elephant and the State heavy siege guns commenced their roar and the infantry brigade fired three rounds of *feu de joie* and a retrograde move was made by the procession, and no sooner did Mr. Melvill see the Gaekwar returning than he mounted his elephant with a golden *howda* and met H. H. near the guard of honour and shook hands with him. The artillery and infantry commenced firing and here they took leave of each other and went their way. H. H. entered the city at half past seven o'clock precisely.

The day all throughout was clear; there has been no more rain this side.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 30TH SEPT.

MR. W. H. PROPERT, C. S., Collector and the head of the district, is now on circuit in the Bhosawul division. He is personally inspecting the state of the crops in the Julgaum, Sowda, and Warrungaum talookas. He is accompanied by Major A. T. Mander, R. E., the Executive Engineer; Mr. J. Pollen, C.S., the Divisional Magistrate; Mr. H. Woodward, C.S., the Railway Magistrate and Mr. J. Gibson, the Superintendent of Cotton in Khandeish. The Collector has issued orders to construct a road between Jamnair talooka and the railway station of Nargaum. The work of constructing this public road has been commenced with accordingly. Mr. W. Abbott, of Hurda, has been appointed at this station, vice Mr. T. Lamford, Locomotive Foreman, who has lately been transferred to Lanowlee on the Bhore Ghaut. The chief offices and the railway workshops were closed on Wednesday, the 27th instant, on account of the Hindoo festival called Dussera. The native railway servants are thankful to Mr. G. W. F. Swarbrick for introducing the new system of granting leave *with pay* in the Railway Department.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton has not as yet taken charge of the office of the Railway Magistrate, Bhosawul. He is not relieved by Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, the newly appointed Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Nassick, who unfortunately was so seriously maltreated on the road between Ahmednugger and the railway station of Dhond a week ago. It is said that Mr. Framjee does not wish now to join his appointment at Nassick, and that he has applied to Government for a change to the Deccan. Mr. H. Woodward, C.S., is acting for Mr. Hamilton at present.

The right arm of Lickha bin Beerbul was accidently run over by a wheel of a railway carriage and smashed while he was sleeping near one of the horse boxes in the station yard on the night of Tuesday last. His arm has been amputated by Dr. M. W. Gairdner, M. B., the Railway Surgeon. He is now in the hospital and doing better. Lickha is a horse-keeper employed by Captain T. Davidson, of H. M.'s 16th Lancers, stationed at Secunderabad. Dr. Gairdner deserves credit for his prompt medical aid in this case.

The Collector and Magistrate of the district is expected here to-day. It is stated that a few cases of cholera occurred in the villages of Sisooree and Jamut in the Wurrumgaum talooka last week. The revenue officers of this division have been ordered to proceed to those places and to report particulars of the cholera cases forthwith. Eleven inches of rainfall has been registered at this station up to date. Prices of grain are still reasonable.

KURRACHEE SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

STEWARDS.

Colonel Laughton, S.C., Major Lewes, R.A., Major Galloway, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Captain Simpson, S.C., Captain Adam, D.A. Q M.G., D. A. Blest, Esq., 56th Regiment, H. Haynes, Esq., R.E., J. Grant, Esq. Judge—Brigadier General Howard Vyse. W. F. Blanshard, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1876.

FIRST RACE.—"Pony Race." ¾ mile. For all C. B. Ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 11 st. 4 lbs. allowed for every half inch. Winners—once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Entrance—Rs. 4; Rs. 40 added.

	st.	lb.		
Mr Ayerst's......g c b p Snow Drop..	10	2	Mr Biscoe ...	1
Mr Blest's.........br c b p Jimmie	10	2	Mr Blanshard	2
Mr Crawford's.... c b p Mabel Grey.	11	3	Owner	3
Capt Jones'.........ch c b p Hornet	9	12	Mr Wood......	0

The distance proved too much for all, but the winner; for half a mile they ran well together, but beyond that Snow Drop left them easily.

SECOND RACE.—"Give and Take." ½ mile. For all horses. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 10 st. 4 lbs. added or deducted for every ¼ inch over or below that weight. Colonial or English horses 1 st. extra. Entrance Rs. 5; Rs. 60 added.

	st.	lb.		
H H Aga Ali Sha's......... gr a h Sawm	12	4	Mr Blanshard	1
Mr Foxton's ... ch o m PollyPerkins	11	9	Mr Biscoe ...	2
Mr Blanshard's gr a h Mah	10	4	Mr Crawford.	3
Capt Jones' ... ch a g Hope	10	0	Mr Wood ...	0
Mr Stephenson's b a h Fidget	10	4	Owner	0

Polly Perkins was a little fractious at starting, broke away once, and when brought back and the word "off" given she hung back, thus giving Sawm several lengths which his rider made the most of in the first quarter and won somewhat easily.

THIRD RACE.—"Steeplechase." About 1½ mile. For all horses. 14-2 to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under and 4 lbs. added for every ½ inch above. Previous winners of Steeplechase or Hurdle Race 7 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 10, with Rs. 100 added.

	st.	lb.		
Mr Cunliffe's...gr c b g Wizard........	12	6	Owner.........	1
Mr Massey's ..gr c b g Juggler	11	4	Owner.........	2
Capt McNair's.. gr w h Blue Danube.	12	10	Owner	0
Major Lewes'...br c b g Don Carlos..			Mr Blanshard	0
Mr Conyngham's gr a g Blue Beard..			Mr Wood......	0

The course was inside the 1½ mile, 7 jumps. The only big one was the "double" 7 ft. drain each side of 4 ft. bank. Don Carlos came down at the wall, and with the exception of Wizard and Juggler, the rest refused the double. Thus the sporting owner of Wizard landed a "pot" of money at a very small outlay.

FOURTH RACE.—"Skurry for Ponies." 13 and under. ½ mile. C. W. over 10st. Previous winner anywhere 7 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 5, with Rs. 50 added.

	st.	lb.		
Mr Blest's ...... c b p Jimmie	10	7	Mr Blanshard	1
Mr. Ayerst's ... g c b p Snow Drop..	10	7	Mr Biscoe ...	2
Mr Wood's ......ch c b p Harlequin...	10	0	Owner	3
Mr Henderson's b c b p H Excellency	10	0	Mr Crawford	4
Capt Jones' ... c c b p Hornet......	10	0	Owner.........	0

In this race Jimmie beat Snow Drop by ½ length, reversing the order of the 1st race. Harlequin a good third. This event came off a long time after the appointed time, and as Hornet did not show up the other four ponies were despatched to a good start, and upon nearing the winning post almost ran Captain Jones down. An objection was raised by the latter and judicated upon by the Stewards, who gave it as their opinion the race should be run again.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—"Handicap" for all horses. R. C. Entrance Rs. 10, with Rs. 100 added.

	st.	lb.		
Mr Foxton's ... ch a h Lucifer	11	0	Mr Biscoe ...	1
H H Aga Ali Sha's .... gr a h Sawm	13	7	Mr Blanshard	2
MrCunyngham's g a g Blue Beard ...	11	0	Owner.........	3
Mr Cunliffe's ... g c b g Wizard	11	4	Mr Stuart ...	0
Mr Massey's ... g c b g Juggler	9	4	Owner.........	0

Lucifer cut the pace out, closely followed by Blue Beard and Wizard. The latter soon cried enough and fell back. Sawm at ½ mile post began to creep up, and at the turn into the straight was led with Lucifer when the saddle of the former half turned, almost unseating his rider. It was a very close finish, won by a head, and would have been different if Sawm's saddle had not slipped.

SECOND RACE.—"Handicap Hurdle Race." For all Ponies 13-2 and under. R C. 8 hurdles. Entrance Rs. 3, with Rs. 40 added.

	st.	lb.		
Mr Cunliffe's ... b c b p Pretty Boy...	9	12	Mr Blanshard	1
Mr Crawford's. gr c b p Mabel Grey..	10	12	Owner.........	2
Mr Ayerst's ...gr c b p Snow Drop...	11	0	Mr Challoner	3
Capt Jones' ... c c b p Hornet.........	9	4	Mr Wood ...	0

The Hurdles 3-6, with a strong post at the top, proved too high for all but Pretty Boy. Mabel Grey looked all over a winner, but fell at the last hurdle but one.

THIRD RACE.—"Handicap." For all Galloways. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5. Rs. 50 from the Fund.

	st.	lb.		
Mr Crawford's.. ch a p Cavalier	9	12	Mr Biscoe ...	1
MrCunyngham's g a g Blue Beard ...	11	12	Owner.........	2
Mr Foxton's ... g a g Prince	10	3	Mr Blanshard	3
Capt Jones' ..... c a g Hope.........	10	3	Mr Wood ...	0

This was a very pretty race. For the first ¾ of a mile there was not a length between them, but Cavalier when called upon answered well and won a good race by a neck. Prince a good third. As no one entered for the Consolation Race, the Galloways concluded the programme. The handicapping throughout was good, the winning horse only carrying off the prize by a length, with good thirds. The Steeplechase course ought to be kept up, and another year, no doubt, will see many better fencers enter, as there will be plenty of time to practice, and with more added money, larger fields may be expected. Throughout the meeting has been a success. Everything passed off well with the exception of the objection raised in the Pony Skurry, and the executive deserve great praise for the way in which everything was arranged and carried out.

Besides our two days' racing we had the usual other games for our Hyderabad guests. Badminton, lawn tennis, rinking, archery, and a garden party followed by a dance. At the latter many a *topi* went astray. One gentleman was seen "early in the morning" still seeking his, and describing it minutely to a European constable. There we left him and his grievance.

DETAIL OF TROOPS FOR IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

Head Quarters Simla, 26*th September* 1876.

IN continuation of G. O. C. C. of the 12th September, the following distribution of the troops at the Imperial Assemblage, and the appointments to the Staff of the Force, are published.

The Troops will be divided for purposes of disposition in camp, and for discipline, as follows—

The Escort of His Excellency the Viceroy.
A Cavalry Division.
An Artillery Division.
Two Infantry Divisions.

THE ESCORT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

Brigadier General R Hume, C B.........Commanding.
Captain W R Hamilton, 4th B C.......Brigade Major.
Surgeon Major J. Tulloch, B M D.......P M O.

A-C Royal Horse Artillery.
11th P A O Hussars.
6th Foot.
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
11th Madras Native Infantry.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Major General C Chamberlain, C S I,...Commanding.
Captain Higginson, Royal Artillery...Aide-de-Camp.
Major Stanley Clarke, 4th Hussars......Asst. Adjt General.
Captain Kennedy, Staff Corps............Asst Qr Mr Genl.
Surgeon Major Williams, I M D ....P M O.

1ST BRIGADE.

Col C H Palliser, C B, 10th Lancers......Commanding.
Capt Arabie, 9th Lancers ....Brigade Major.

10th Hussars.
4th Bengal Cavalry.

2ND BRIGADE.

Col J C Graves, C B, 3rd Bombay L C...Comanding.
Capt Luck, 15th Hussars ....Brigade Major.

3rd Madras Light Cavalry.
Guides Cavalry.

3RD BRIGADE.

Lt-Col A L Annesley, 11th Hussars ...Commanding.
Capt Seymour Barrow, 10th B Lancers Brigade Major.

15th Hussars. 10th Bengal Lancers.
8th Bengal Cavalry.

ARTILLERY DIVISION.

Colonel C R O Evans.............................Commanding.
Major C E Nairne..................................Asst Adjt Gl. A. Qr Mr Genl.
Colonel J E Michell, C B,.....................Comdg R H A.
Colonel W J Gray.................................Comdg Field Arty. Brigade Major.
Surgeon Major Kellett, B M D ....P M O.

F-F Brigade R H A.................................F-8th Bgd R Arty.
B-8th Brigade R Arty.............................G-11th Bgd R Arty.
D 8th Brigade R Arty.............................A-19th Bgd R Arty.
7-21st Brigade R. Arty.

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.

Major General Sir J. Brind, K. C. B......Commanding.
Captain R B McEwen, 92nd Highlanders ...Aide-de Camp.
Major W Galbraith, 85th Light Infantry ...Asst Adj Genl.
Captain E F Chapman, Royal Artillery ...Asst. Qr Mr Gl.
Captain D J S Macleod, Madras Cav.D.Asst Qr Mr Gl.
Surgeon Major Hendley, B M D,......P M O.

1ST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General M A Biddulph, C B, ...Commanding.
Captain Tarleton, 54th Regiment,.... Brigade Major.

Volunteer Battalion. Guides.
23rd Native Infantry.

2ND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General Kempster, Madras S. C. Commanding.
Captain W. Coningham, Madras S. C. ... Brigade Major.

39th Foot. 9th Native Infantry.
20th Madras Native Infantry.

3RD BRIGADE.

Bgdr Genl H T Macpherson, C B, V C,...Commanding.
Capt G C Gregory, 3rd Goorkhas ...Brigade Major.

60th Rifles. 2nd Goorkhas.
3rd Goorkhas.

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.

Maj Genl the Hon A Hardinge, C B, ...Commanding.
Capt Langtry, 15th Hussars ...Aide-de-Camp.
Lt Col Chester, B S C ...A A General.
Capt M T King-Harman, B S C ...A Q M Genl.
Captain G C Sartorious, Bombay S C...D A Q M Genl.
Surgeon Major J A C Hutchinson,.. ...I M D, P M O.

1ST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General Browne...................Commanding.
Captain F W Collis, B S C.........................Brigade Major.

59th Foot. 28th Native Infantry.
30th Native Infantry.

2ND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General Phayre, C B, Bombay S. C....Commanding.
Lieutenant W. Cooke-Collis 83rd Foot,......Brigade Major.

63rd Foot 16th Bombay Native Infantry.
24th Bombay Native Infantry.

3RD BRIGADE.

Brigadier General Rothney, C S I, B S C, Commanding.
Major W Keough, 12th Foot ....Brigade Major.

92nd Highlanders 12th Native Infantry.
4th Native Infantry.

The Sappers and Miners will report direct to Army Head Quarters.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Dy. Surgeon General E B Teson, B M D..P M O.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Surgeon Major D S Smith,....... ......Medical Charge.
Surgeon Major W Nash Duty.
Surgeon E O Sullivan „
Surgeon B B Conolly „
Surgeon G T H Evatt „

NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Surgeon Major W Eddowes, 2nd Goorkhas Medical Charge
Surgeon W R Murphy 28th N I.

COMMISSARIAT STAFF.

Major P. H. Sibley, ...Depy Comsy Genl.
Lit Col J Keer, ...A. C. J. Principal Executive Commissariat Officer.
Col S. Chalmers, ...Dy. Comsy Genl.
Col H. A. Taylor, ...Dy. Asst. Comsy Genl.
Maj C. Case, S. A. C. G. ....In charge of Army Head Quarters Camp.
Major T. W. Sanders, ...Bombay S C, Sub-Asst. Comsy Genl.
Capt E. A. Bruce, ...Bombay S C, Sub-Asst. Comsy Genl.

PROVOST MARSHAL.

Lt Col Howey, ...Bengal Infantry.

An Assistant Provost Marshal for each Division will be appointed by General Officers Commanding from the Officers attached to the troops under their command, and one non-commissioned officer per regiment present will be detailed from each regiment, British and Native, for employment under the orders of the Provost Marshal.

Brigadier Generals and Officers Commanding Brigades will nominate their orderly officers, notifying to the Adjutant General the names of the officers selected for this duty.

For purposes of manœuvre the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Brigades will be attached to the 1st Infantry Division, and the 3rd Cavalry Brigade to the 2nd Infantry Division, and the Royal Artillery will be divided as follows:—

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.

A-C Royal Horse Artillery ....F-8th Bde R A.
D-8th Bde Royal Arty ....F-8th Bde
Col W Gray, Royal Artillery ....Commanding.

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.

F-F Royal Horse Artillery ....G-11th B Arty.
A-19th Royal Artillery ....7-21st R Arty.
Col T E Mitchell, C B, R H A ....Commanding.

Two Companies of Sappers and Miners will be attached to each Division.

The troops composing the Escort of His Excellency the Viceroy will on arrival at Delhi be told off into Brigades under:—

11th P A O Hussars ....2nd Cavy Brigade.
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry ....2nd Cavy Brigade.
6th Foot ....1st Infy Brigade.
11th Madras Native Infantry ....2nd Infy Brigade.

The following Native Officers are appointed Extra Aides-de-Camp of the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief during the Imperial Assemblage:—

Nawab Gholam Hussan Khan Alezaie, Khan Bahadoor, C S I, 15th (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry.

Subadar Major Imdad Khan, Sirdar Bahadoor, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment.

Subadar Major Nutha Singh, Sirdar Bahadoor, 24th Native Infantry.

Ressaldar Major Mirza Attacolla Khan, Sirdar Bahadoor, 10th Bengal Lancers.

Subadar Major Suzawan Sing, Bahadoor, Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Major Dabudeen Misser Sirdar Bahadoor, 16th (the Lucknow Regiment) Native Infantry.

General and Staff officers of detail are required to arrive at Delhi on or before the 15th December.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India,
F. S. LUMSDEN,
Adjutant General in India.

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INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Devidas Ramdas, formerly a rice-broker, and now a Gujarati writer in the service of Hosein Miya Rahimtula.

Thakar Sivji Mulji, dealer in grain.

Lila Jina and his wife Manbai, sweepers.

Nathu Karsandas, a mehta in the service of Haji Tar Sale Mahomed.

Hariram Valiram, broker.

William Blake Johnston, formerly carried on business in Bombay and Secunderabad in partnership with Henry Derry, under the name, style, and firm of Johnston, Derry, and Company, as civil engineers and contractors, and latterly under his own name as a contractor.

Nathu Esmail, Abdula Yakubji, and his wife Fatmabai, the first named insolvent is a cart-driver and the second and third unemployed.

Wiswanath Vitoji Talpade, clerk in the Municipality.

Ambha Jagjivan (*alias* Tribhowan), pearl-broker.

Karshedji Pestanji Kamaji, unemployed.

Sakaram Ganset, Govind Vitusett Sakaram Ragaveet, and Hurgovun Nurotom, dealers in betel-nut and leaves.

Ramji Khandoji Sinde, lately a petty contractor, now unemployed.

Sha Gangadas Tulsidas, share-broker.

Kana Goverdhan and his wife Jethi Gokal, the first named insolvent is a washerman.

Nama Kooshaba Irkar, grain dealer in the Crawford Market.

Shudarsandas Santukram, contractor of collecting rents of houses.

Adamali Akbarali and Huseinali Adamali, trading under the name and firm of Adamali Akbarali as dealers in cutlery, &c.

Rastamji Byramji Mistri, formerly a hack shigram-keeper, now a buggy-driver in the service of Dinshaji Hormasji Bharocha.

Ramchandar Yeshwant Survay, manager in the Asiatic Printing Press.

Haji Karim Mahomed, contractor, and also carried on business as contractor in partnership with Kasam Nur Mahomed.

Manekji Nasarwanji Dastur, Parsi priest.

Andrew Mudray, fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Edward Pearson, fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Borah Golam Husein Abdul Husein, formerly a Gujarati writer, now unemployed.

Daisar Sarang, merchant.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 1st October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 849	
Temperature of the Air	81 4	
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 0	
Dew Point	75·3	
Relative humidity of Air	·826	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3·4	
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·7	
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	76 2	
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	258	
Fall of Rain	0·00	inches
Total fall during the month	4 71	"
" " " year	50·04	"

INDIAN EXRATCTS.

SOME REMARKS ON THE PRESS OF INDIA.

(*The Indian Spectator.*)

The Press is an undoubted authority in India, and though its abuses are many, the good it has done has not been disproportionate.

Of all the journals in this country, the *Friend of India* stands perhaps the first, not only on account of its resuscitation from literary death, but also on account of its varied experience. The *Friend of India* was at one time the best organ of the Viceroy. In this station it rendered important services to the Government. It would be tedious to show its gradual falling off from Government favour. At this day it is its bitterest opponent. From one extreme it has rushed into another. At any rate, the revival of the *Friend of India* is a marked event in the history of journalism. The character of its writings is bold yet pleasing; its earnestness can never be mistaken. Its satire, its sarcasm, when thoroughly roused, are simply inimitable. No visible ground is left to the adversary to fall back upon. The series of attacks on Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple are the proofs of what we say. Lord Northbrook's Government more than once tried to secure the energies of Mr. Knight, the editor, for itself, but the attempt has ended in failure.

If the *Friend of India* is beginning to be, the *Pioneer* is, the most influential journal in India. Its connection with the Government has rendered it as well as the most unpopular thing of its class. Whether treating of the Berar question or the Fuller case its guiding policy is insincerity. The ability and the talents of its writers are prostituted to the basest ends, and to pandering to the prejudices of Anglo-Indian Society. It does not scruple when the interests of the Government are at stake to advance the most audacious charges against the highest persons out of authority.

Its connection with the Government is often serviceable to the public, for important news and resolutions come earlier and in far less time through the *Pioneer* than they would take to come to us in the official garb.

The *Hindoo Patriot* is too important a journal to be left unmentioned. It is doubly interesting to us. In the first ~~place it is an ably conducted paper, and secondly it is~~ wholly conducted by the natives of Bengal. Its influence in the metropolis of India is undoubted. Perhaps no man is more popular with both Englishmen and the natives of Bengal than the accomplished editor of the *Patriot*. The character of his writings is earnest, sincere, independent, and loyal. They differ from those of the native papers of this Presidency in several respects. The *Indu-Prakash* seldom sees anything to admire in the British policy in India. The *Patriot* is ever the first to point out its excellencies as well as its defects. It has never attempted rabid or sensational writing. Even its criticism in the Fuller case seemed tame by the side of the disloyal and angry howls of the *Native Opinion* and the *Indu-Prakash*.

We shall only mention two more journals, both published in Bombay, the *Gazette* and the *Times*. Perhaps no publication has been more abused than the former. Its writings, its principles have been always more or less mistaken. We have always loved the *Gazette* for its sincerity, though it has often persisted in errors, which it is not stupid enough not to see. If in its writings it has sometimes shown bitterness towards the natives, it has not failed to advocate their cause in times of real emergency. We need cite only one instance to illustrate our remark, the Mahomedan Riots. Its services to the Parsees on that occasion should never be forgotten. The character of its writings is strong, muscular, nervous. Its articles are ably written and are generally full of droll humour, wit, sarcasm, and other beauties innumerable. We are really grieved that the natives mistrust the *Gazette*, for we are sure no other journal is more good-natured, more frank, or more out-spoken. It seems to us that the natives cannot bear to see themselves criticized by a paper, which is itself touchy with regard to native criticism. But we are at a loss to understand how those, who shake their fists at the *Gazette*, can put up with the milk-and-water policy of the *Times*. That journal has from day to day published articles, the larger portion of which lack the candid fearlessness of the writings of the *Gazette*. It is always gratifying to see the natives treated honourably by English papers; but the natives ought first to see whether the good treatment they meet with proceeds from honesty of purpose or interested motives. The temporizing policy of the *Times* can be no mystery to those who carefully read all it says or professes to say. The natives from this sort of advocacy are more losers than gainers. We write thus strongly, for we are convinced that strong writing alone can awaken the natives to the danger they incur from heedlessly subscribing to all the *Times of India* has to say.

BURMAN CIGARETTES.

(*Pioneer.*)

Truth they say is sometimes stranger than fiction; and the truth of the remark certainly seems to have been proved by the last Mandalay news. Most people, I fancy, but most notably his creditors, must have been rather pleasantly taken by surprise on hearing that the King of Burmah has of late actually taken to paying his debts, or at any rate, to speak more strictly to the letter, a portion of them. I don't know whether the old gentleman has been able to "evolve out of his inner consciousness" a new way to pay old debts; but the fact, a very substantial one, remains undeniable that money *has* been paid to several firms. As a *sequitur*, there has been a most decided improvement in his credit amongst the "Kala" traders, or in other words, the foreign merchants. The King too, they say, "talks seriously" (that mysterious phrase which may mean so much or nothing at all) of the railway line to Mandalay, of the telegraph line to Bhamo, and certain other important public works of the same sort; but then, unluckily, he has "talked seriously" so long about these sorts of things, to tell the truth, I fear the last payments may turn out to be merely a cleverly thrown sop to Cerberus to keep him on his legs—that is to say, his financial legs.

While then comparatively great activity is being shown in Upper Burmah in the prosecution of public works, and while money there—again comparatively seems to be rather abundant, the very reverse is to be met with in our part of the world, namely, in British Burmah. Owing to the recent resolution of Government connected with the financial difficulties, public works have been to a great extent stopped, and consequently the engineering staff of the province are having, and will have for the next seven months a regular holiday time of it. In these days of hard-upness, when the spirit of economy is so strongly abroad, I am astonished the Government does not put the whole staff on half-pay for the rest of the financial year, or indeed they might be "put out to grass" until again required.

The Irrawady Valley State Railway which, for the benefit of rustic readers in the North-West, I may tell you, is to run between Rangoon and Prome, had before the rains some 40 miles open for materials, but no ballast having been laid, it cannot be worked in the rains. The number of openings allowed have proved not to be sufficient; I hear they are to be increased. The coming dry weather, or rather the working season, should see the line open through to Prome, and there should be no difficulty about this with the enormous staff this railway now possesses. On starting the work, the number of engineers allowed was niggardly enough, but *now* that it is nearing completion, the liberality on the part of the Government is positively quite harassing—a perfect *embarras de richesses*! There is some talk of the engineer-in-chief (Mr. Prince) going home early next spring, but it is more than probable that he will remain to see the line opened. This railway will, I think, prove a great success and a credit to Mr. Eden, through whose persistent advocacy the line was first sanctioned. People may doubt whether it will "raise towns" as in America; but as to the *Meeyabah* becoming a favourite form of locomotion with the Burman, there can be no doubt.

The Tongboo Railway survey field-work has been all completed, except certain flood observations which are now being made by the different members of the staff. The line is to be taken along what is at present called *by courtesy* the Tongboo Road, which for the greater portion skirts high ground catching the drainage; and the floods always troublesome in Burmah, are exceedingly capricious and troublesome along this road. The plans and estimates are now being made out in Rangoon, and the final scheme will probably be sent in to Government within the next few months. They could hardly be sent in at a more unlucky time, as far as any chance of undertaking the work is concerned. At any time, indeed, the project is not one likely to recommend itself, except *solely* on political grounds; and now-a-days railways are not made for political reasons. No sensible person could ever be found, I fancy, to put money into the the Tongboo railway as a money speculation; and its political *raison d' être* would be *very* shadowy compared with the decidedly realistic cost of the undertaking. The proposed line runs almost entirely through forest and swamp, the scanty villages encountered consist of a few scattered huts, and what is still more against the line is the fact that the country is not one that can at any time be easily rendered cultivable.

Although we *seem* to have had moderately light rains this year (I say seem, because I have no figures to guide me), the floods all over the country have been astonishingly high; indeed, in many parts as high as last year, which was considered quite an exceptional one. As you know, the Mandalay bunds went some time ago, doing a great deal of damage to property; one of the heaviest sufferers being Dr. Marfels, an old servant and valued friend of the King, who has, I believe, adopted Burman customs and dress entirely. Since then the Irawady bunds near Ngadtraingyoung, have been breached and, rumour says, to a damage of some twenty thousand rupees.

The Rangoon papers have been lately filled with the details of a divorce case, which judging from the minute reports given, furnishes very appetising food for the scandal-loving portion of our society. Indeed, locally considered, the case is a sort of Balham mystery, as far as the interest it excites goes, and would make glad the heart of the *D T*. The case has occupied a long time in hearing; and some 20 years' correspondence, given *in extenso*, giving a very complete autobiography of the defendant, is not either very healthy or very edifying reading, it must be confessed. Probably, the case will find its way into the Indian papers before long, as the case is, considered from the divorce point of view, one of the most *interesting* on record for years, that is to say, it is very nasty.

The shoe question at Mandalay, over which great minds distress themselves sadly, and of which from time to time so much has been heard, seems not one bit nearer settlement than it was just after Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission; neither the King nor Colonel Duncan (the Resident) seem inclined to compromise. At one time, indeed, it did look as if the King were disposed to give way gracefully, but it would seem that he has thought better—or perhaps more correctly worse—of it since then. The ingenious contrivance (a screen of some sort) which he had constructed, by means of which the Resident's lower extremities were to be carefully hidden from the royal sight, lost favour and was abandoned at the eleventh hour. Fancy diplomacy reduced to discussing "shoes or no shoes; that is the question!"

The Burmah Commission has lost one of its ablest officers, the Rangoon municipality a capital president, and the town certainly its very best magistrate of late years, in the retirement of Mr. Lewis McIver, C. S., to the Madras side, on account of bad health. For some time past the work, as he did it, had proved too much even for a man with his well known *penchant* for, and aptitude in getting through work of all descriptions. He was a man eminently suited for the position he held; full of energy, quick, self-reliant, he never was known to shirk responsibility; and this latter is no light praise. If ever a man followed *Punch's* advice—"If you want a thing done, do it yourself," Mr. McIver did; and there can be no question that whatever he put his hand to, was done right well. He will be difficult to replace; and the next year's report on Rangoon will probably prove the truth of the above remarks. For the benefit of *charitably* minded readers, who may think I am performing a piece of barefaced puffery, allow me to say that I was not in *any* way a personal friend of the gentleman in question.

It now seems to be more than probable that we are to have a bishopric for Burmah ere long. I suppose that in making the appointment it was thought that Burmah for some reason or other required one; but it is really rather hard to see the necessity, if one be permitted to look at matters clerical by a dull matter-of-fact light considering there are only some half-dozen chaplaincies in the country. Most people want to know what the bishop is going to do when he arrives; and the stereotyped explanation of "Oh, if he wants to, &c., &c.," is really the only attempt, and a very faint one, at an explanation I have yet heard made. On second thoughts, however, perhaps he is going to look after the missionaries, in one word, to be a missionary to the missionaries, as Lawrence Oliphant once rashly proposed, and it would not be at all a bad idea. But then the missionaries are so plentiful and of all persuasions;—I fear they would take a deal of looking after; and I for one really would not envy his Lordship the mission. If the bishop is only to look after his six *aides*, the whole thing reminds one of those imitation armies which used to be turned out by small German States, when General Count von Puffendorf proudly commanded his force of twenty-five men for His Serene Highness the Prince Milch-und-Butterbroad. A bishop without a respectable staff of chaplains seems almost as ludicrous as Von Puffendorf.

DEMOCRITUS JUNIOR.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION ON THE CURRENCY.

(*Economist*)

The last act of the Congress was to appoint a Commission to consider a report on the currency question in its various present bearings, that is—

"First, into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver; the causes thereof; whether permanent or otherwise; the effects thereof upon trade, commerce, finance, and productive interests of the country, and upon the standard of value in this and foreign countries:

Second, into the policy of the restoration of the double standard in this country, and, if restored, what the legal relation between the two coins, silver and gold, should be.

Third, into the policy, of continuing legal-tender notes concurrently with the metallic standards, and the effects thereof upon the labour, industries, and wealth of the country; and,

Fourth, into the best means of providing for facilitating the resumption of specie payments.

And this Commission will, no doubt, be of use to European economists in collecting information as to many American matters connected with the currency, upon which it is now very difficult to find a trustworthy authority. But, as far as respects the practical questions to be determined in the United States, "half would have been more than the whole;" it would—at least, if we may judge at this distance—have been much better to have restricted the Commission to fewer points than to empower them, as has been practically done, to inquire into anything and everything as to American currency. In the heat of a Presidential contest, the Commission must be active-minded, indeed, if they can thoroughly work out all this.

The set of facts most wanting inquiry certainly is the new set—that relating to the change in the value of silver. The conditions of resumption—the mode in which a satisfactory paper currency should be maintained after resumption—are old matters, on which American statesmen can find no difficulty in obtaining information quite as good as this Commission will collect for them. But the present relative position of silver and gold is a perfectly new thing in the world, and America, as a principal producer of both, and as having to settle whether she will have a currency of both or either, ought certainly to investigate it as soon and as completely as possible.

The cardinal present novelty is that silver and gold are, in relation to one another, simply ordinary commodities. Until now they have not been so. A very great part of the world adhered to the bi-metallic system, which made both gold and silver legal tenders, and which established a fixed relation between them. In consequence, whenever the value of the two metals altered, these countries acted as equalising machines. They took the metal which fell; they sold the metal which rose; and thus the relative value of the two was kept at its old point. But now this curious mechanism is broken up. There is no great country now really acting on this system. The "Latin Union," it is true, adhere to the name, but they have abandoned the thing. As they do not allow silver to be coined except in limited quantities, they have no longer an equalising action; they no longer receive the depreciated, or part with the appreciated metal, and therefore, the two metals now exchange for one another, just as other commodities. The gold price of silver is now like the gold-price of tin—left practically, for the first time in history, without artificial regulations, and free from the manipulation of Governments. And it is into the consequences of this that the United States should now inquire, for they have nowhere been fully treated of.

The first effect is that to which M. Leon Say drew attention not long ago, in a speech of much ability—the *instability* of the value of the two metals. In former times he justly said, that the fluctuations in the relative value of the two metals were few and small, but now they are many and large. Particular causes, no doubt, aggravate that instability at this moment—especially the demonetisation of silver by Germany, and the supposed likelihood of great supplies from Nevada. But though the instability is aggravated by these causes, it is not created by them, and it will not cease with them. There is no inherent reason why the gold price of silver should be uniform any more than why the gold price of platinum should be the same. The old notion of extreme steadiness is one generated by the practice of Governments, and which has ceased when practice ceased, and will not revive till it revives.

The United States, therefore, which have a "money" to choose, must observe that they have three courses to choose from, and must see what are the consequences of each. First—they may choose the old bi-metallic, or double-standard plan. But if they do, they must make up their mind to be always changing their coinage. The natural value of the two metals now being, as we see, fluctuating, a nation which takes both will be incessantly changing from one to the other—it will always be taking the worse and giving the better. The existence of such a country, or set of countries is an advantage to the world at large, because, as we have seen, it preserves a uniformity between the two metals, one or other of which is used by all civilised nations to count value. But the expense and inconvenience of a changing currency are great, and how far a nation would be wise to undergo them for the good of the world we are not sure. She herself obtains no advantage; she sells gold for silver, or silver for gold, and the brokers get their commission; but this is all. And to a great borrowing nation like America, it would always be an objection that she would pay in the worse coin at the time of payment, whatever it might be. At the present moment America would become a silver country, and the interest and principal on her obligations would be paid in silver. The evil, of course, would not be what the momentary circumstances of the market would now suggest. Silver would not be at 52d per oz if America was a country with a sole silver currency. So large a demand as her coin requirements would send the price up very rapidly—perhaps to its old amount. Still, as the debts of America are so large, the probable objection which a lender might make to the certainty of his having to accept the inferior mode of repayment is to her important; she would possibly have to borrow on terms somewhat less good. Secondly—The United States might take the single gold standard like ourselves; and this is what, till very lately, every English economist would have advised them to do. The evils of this plan had not then been seen, but its good was very apparent. That all great commercial nations should have the same metal for money is, *per se* a plain gain. The objection is that there may be some difficulty in getting the gold for so many, very rapidly. The total production of gold, according to the estimate laid before the Silver Committee, for recent years is :—

	£
In 1872	17,569,000
1873	21,946,000
1874	19,880,000
1875	20,353,000
Total	79,748,000

or nearly 20,000,000*l* a-year. And this is not at all a large amount to provide for the yearly uses of the world.

	£
In the 18 years from 1858-75 the imports of gold into the United Kingdom were	331,179,000
Exports from	251,413,000
Total absorption in 18 years	79,766,000

or at the rate of 4,432,000*l* a-year, being more than 1-5th of the whole. So that if Germany, America, and perhaps the Latin Union, were all to take to a gold currency, there would certainly not be too much gold. Probably the money markets of the world would be straitened by their not being sufficient.

The third and last course open to the United States is to make silver their sole standard. A few weeks ago this would have been generally deemed to be beyond the limits of consideration: at that time there was a panic, and it was imagined that the price of silver was going to fall lower and lower till it became worth hardly anything. But experience has now shown, as theory always suggested, that there would be a demand for silver for the East consequent on its cheapness—that this demand would grow with its cheapness—and then an almost indefinite quantity, if supplied, would in time be taken off the market. As the supply here is small, the price has risen rapidly, though it has for a moment been checked again by the financial operations of the Council of India in drawing for their tribute. The extreme panic as to the price of silver has, therefore, passed away, and we are able to consider calmly whether it would be wise for the United States to take it for a standard of value or not.

It they did, it is certain that the price of silver would for the moment rise, because so very large an extra quantity would at once be required; and it is very possible that this price might not again fall. The final regulator of the price of silver is the cost at which it can be produced in the least fertile mine that can maintain itself in cultivation. At the present moment there are new mines as to whose extent there are very various accounts, which may supersede some of the worst of those at work, and so lessen the maximum cost of the production of silver—the cost which fixes its price. But if so large a new demand for silver as that for supplying the United States with money were added to the existing demands very, possibly the extra fertility of these new mines might be exhausted before that demand was satisfied. These mines might come to be not so much better than the old mines as to throw any old mine out of work; and if so, the price of silver would remain what it formerly was. And if this happened, silver would be as good a standard of value as it has ever been.

There would, undoubtedly, be several difficulties in the adoption of a silver standard by the United States. First—Much of the interest of their debt is now payable in gold coin. This would not, however, cause much difficulty if the price of silver were to rise, as we have suggested, to something like the old level. The United States might then either continue to receive their customs' duties, as they now do, in gold only, and to pay their interest with such gold, or they might pay an equivalent in silver. The difficulty would be one of detail only, and might be met.

Secondly—What is more serious. The trade between the United States and the gold using countries would be liable to be disturbed by every fluctuation in the value of gold and silver. And we are not yet in a position to say what the amount of this inconvenience would be, because the changes in the relative values of the two will in future probably be greater and more frequent than they used to be. As we have explained the double standard nations used to equalise the price for the rest of the world, and now it seems probable that they will do so no longer. An element of uncertainty would thus be introduced into the largest international operations of the United States, which might be very important, and which it is difficult to estimate beforehand. But in all likelihood this uncertainty would not be so great as that caused by the inconvertible and ever-fluctuating greenbacks which the United States have now borne very patiently for many years.

Thirdly—The United States will, by choosing silver for their money undoubtedly suffer by using the less convenient metal for large transactions instead of the more convient. Silver is bulky to carry and cumbersome to count. But a good and secure system of paper money might easily be devised, which would reduce this disadvantage to minor proportions; though that system, like all system of paper money, is liable to the objection that it may be at any moment departed from, and a bad paper money substituted for a good. No nation which is engaged in first-rate commerce should select a silver money, unless it believes that its circumstances, the character of its people, and the peculiarities of its Government enable it to manage a paper one.

The great reason for inquiring whether it would not be best for the United States to take silver as a money and not gold, is that it is much more likely to be done. It is always a great advantage to have a strong private interest concurring with, and enforcing a great national interest. And here the silver producers are anxious to sell their silver, and fearful that they may not be able to do so. Whereas, the gold producers on the other hand, feel sure of their market, and are careless what happens. The fear is that the United States may go on for many years to come with inconvertible paper, as they have for many years past; the difficulties of resuming specie payments are very considerable, and when resumed it may not be kept to unless it is some one's interest that it should be so. But the silver producers are clearly strong in Congress, wish to get that silver substituted for greenbacks, and would be watchful to see that owing to keeping too small a reserve or other mismanagement, greenbacks did not come back again if they had once been got rid of. And these producers can put the argument in a way very attractive to American nationalism. They can say, "If you use silver you will raise its value not only here, but throughout the civilised world. You will support an interest which needs supporting, and you will hurt no one, but make America richer by so doing." And all nations—especially nations which govern themselves—are apt to be much moved by such reasoning.

We hope, therefore, that the American Commission will not be distracted by the old phases of the currency question, and that they will give their attention to the new points presented by the present new relation between gold and silver, and the respective advantage and disadvantages of the courses they have to choose from. There is not one of them which has not much of both, and in such case, only very deliberate study can show how to bring out the most good with the least evil.

THE EISTEDDFOD.

(*Scotsman*, Sept. 2.)

Eisteddfod, though by no means a musical word, to non-Cambrian ears at least, yet seems to denote a most melodious and harmonious thing. The national Welsh gathering so called was held this week at Wrexham where it was opened on Tuesday according to "the rites and ceremonies of the bards of the Isles of Britain." Its proceedings, so far as reported, though they may not have been soul-stirring or particularly edifying, have evidently been both peaceful and pleasant. In this respect they present a marked contrast to what we have recently seen taking place at the national meetings of the other chief branch of the Celtic family. The contrast, indeed, is of itself sufficient to settle the vexed question of the relation between the Cymric and the Gadhelic Celts. The facts that the tribe on the one side of the Channel have stuck to the harp as their national instrument, while their cousins on the other side have taken to handling short sticks and glasses that are not musical, is proof positive that the divergence of their ancestors from one another must have begun at a very remote period. It is true that vocal music has held a prominent place in both cases; but here also there is a striking difference; and in as far as the object of bardism is concerned, the difference is in favour of Ireland. If, as critics tell us, the true aim of the national ballad be to fan the flame of patriotism and excite men to deeds of derring do, then the palm must be given to bards of the O'Gorman type. The performances of the Welsh songsters are utter tameness in comparison, being but faint echoes of long-forgotten strains. In short the Welshmen are trying to make poetry while the Irishmen are attempting to make history, and it must be admitted that both are about equally unsuccessful.

The Eisteddfod, we are told, is a very ancient institution, though not perhaps so ancient as the Cymric tongue, which, having been used by our first parents in Eden, claims the honour of having been the language of the Fall. The institution has repeatedly been suppressed and revived again, its revival in recent times being due to the zeal of Welsh Archæological Societies, with names which we cannot trust ourselves to spell and are thankful that we have not to utter. The object of the meetings, as now conducted, is said to be the revival of Welsh national poetry in connection with bardism and an order of bards. The method of proceeding with this view is to hold a poetical competition, after the manner of the Isthmian Games, to award prizes and to confer degrees. Whether national poetry, assuming it to need revival, is likely to be revived by such means, admits of serious doubt. Poetry is not a product that can be obtained by any amount of forcing or fostering *ab extra*. National poetry is an efflorescence from the national life. If the life has in it the germ of poetry, the flow will be forthcoming; and if not, not. The Eisteddfod may produce a great crop of rhymers and poetesters; but it is impossible that it can ever produce a single poet. It is not by competitive examinations in versemaking that "the vision and the faculty divine" is quickened. It is equally absurd to talk of reviving bardism. It would be as rational to propose to revive alchemy or astrology, or trial by ordeal. The bard belongs essentially to a primitive age, and it is hardly possible even to conceive of him apart from the conditions under which he is naturally produced. When there were no regular histories, the bards were the historians of their age. When there was no newspaper press, the bards were the "abstract and brief chronicle of their time." When there were no schools, the bards were the teachers of the people. When there was no pulpit and no platform, the bards were the orators that stirred men's hearts, and moved their wills. They were useful as they were honoured in their day and generation. But to propose in these days to revive the order of bards in any but an artificial and fanciful sense, is as reasonable as it would be to revive the multiplication of books by the labour of monkish pens instead of by the printing press.

The proceedings of the present week, though interesting and amusing enough, do not hold out much promise of the professed national ends being attained by them. The opening ceremony was that of the Gorsedd, or sword-sheathing, in token of the peace-loving spirit of bardism. This was performed by the Arch-Druid, the Rev. P. R. Lloyd, who, in an address, identified bardism with the religion both of Noah and of Christ, the twelve stones that surrounded him when he spoke, each guarded by a bard, being intended to typify the twelve apostles. It is hardly possible to believe that all this nonsense was uttered in seriousness; yet the reverend Druid quoted too much scripture to be consistent with the theory that he was joking. A procession of druids and bards, headed, for reasons not quite obvious, by the Fire Brigade, was then formed, and marched through the town to a great pavilion, where the competitions and awards took place. The Bishop of St. Asaph, as president of the Eisteddfod, made a speech, in which he enlarged on the great conservative duty of "not severing the present from the past. The Bishop was followed by a Canon, and the Canon by a Vicar; from which it may be inferred that Druidism is now a perfectly orthodox creed. The connection of some of the competitions that followed with the great national objects of the Eisteddfod is not sufficiently obvious. Why, for example, should a musical society offer a prize of £1 for "the best pair of wrought-iron door-scrapers?" Nor is the reason quite manifest for offering a prize for "the best carved wood album cover, even though it was to bear the emblem of Wales on one side. One has difficulty, too, in reconciling with the lofty aims of the institution the offer of a prize for the best "parlour screen" decorated with "scraps." There were also prizes for paintings in oil and in watercolours; but these do not appear to have called forth brilliant productions, as the Lord-Lieutenant of the County suggested that the standard of excellence in the art competitions might with advantage be raised. It is only fair, however, to say that most of the competitions were musical, and that the Eisteddfod seems to be doing good service in the way of encouraging the cultivation of music, though by no means of Welsh music exclusively or even mainly. The harp, of course, could not well be omitted, but it was rather outshone by the violin and the pianoforte. The pieces selected for the choral competition were not Welsh but English, both in words and in music; and one of the chief prizes was competed for by six brass bands—a performance, not specially Welsh, which must have tried both the patience and the *tympana* of the audience. The same may be said for the fashionable concert with which each day's proceedings are brought to a close. Much of this is no doubt very pleasant for those who attend the meetings, and in some respects very profitable. It is difficult to see, however, how these proceedings tend either to encourage the development of Welsh national poetry, or to preserve and diffuse the Welsh language. The latter object has been much more effectively attained by the Archæological Societies, which have printed and published excellent collections of ancient Cambrian poetry, from Taliesien, the bard of bards, downwards. It is natural that the Welsh people should be anxious to retain their nationality unimpaired; but that end is rarely achieved consciously or by effort. Indeed, it may be assumed as inevitable that when a small country like Wales becomes incorporated with a larger and more powerful country like England, the nationality of the former in the strictest sense is doomed. Some national characteristics will doubtless remain, but these will naturally become diluted as the peoples intermingle. In this respect it is to be feared that the Eisteddfod, though a labour of love, will be a labour in vain. This is no reason, however, why the institution, which has its practical and useful sides, should not continue. Playing at bardism, with real harps, is an innocent amusement, even for bishops and members of Parliament. If the aspirations of the Celtic race after so-called nationalism must get vent somehow, the lyrical Conservatism of the Welsh is certainly to be preferred to the rollicking rowdyism of the Irish Home Rulers.

THE MOSQUE OF EYOOB.

(*From the "Times" Special Correspondent.*)

PERA, Aug. 23.

A few of your readers may, perhaps, wish to obtain some information respecting the locality which in a few days is to become the scene of a great solemnity. The Mosque of Eyoob rises on a spot consecrated to ceremonies of the same nature long before Mahomedan times. When the Romans of the Eastern Empire elected a new Sovereign they assembled on a plain outside the walls of Constantinople, at the head of the Golden Horn, or harbour of the city, which bore the name of Campo, where the Legions proclaimed the man of their choice as their leader or Emperor. A description of the custom as it was observed at the accession of Valens, A D 364, is still extant in Byzantine chronicles. When, in the tide of their first conquests, the Arabs, led by the successors of Mahomed, came before Constantinople and vainly laid siege to it for seven years (668-675), they had with them, among their conspicuous warriors Eyoub, or Aboo Ayoob (Job), who in his youth had been a companion of the Prophet, and is said to have been his standard-bearer, having fought at Beder and Ohud; he was one of the Ansars, or auxiliaries, of Medina who had given shelter to the Prophet at the time of that flight from Mecca from which the Mussulmans date the commencement of their era. The old warrior was killed under walls of Constantinople, and his followers gave him solemn burial on the spot where he fell, leaving him in his glory when they were compelled to raise the siege and depart. The monument they had raised to his memory was obliterated during the 780 years between that first attack and the conquest of the city by the Osmanlis of Mahomed II. in 1453. The conqueror looked in vain for the spot hallowed by the warrior's memory, every trace of which had disappeared, til'l it was pointed out to him by the miraculous intervention of a vision or dream on the third day after he entered the city on the memorable 29th of May. There he raised the hero's monument, and built the mosque which is still standing—a plain vaulted edifice of white marble, on the model of St. Sophia, fronted by two lofty minarets; and around it, in progress of time, rose the village or suburb of Eyoob, with a vast cypress-planted cemetery, which stretches for more than a mile round on the brow of the hill rising at the head of the Golden Horn between the city and the valley of the Sweet Waters; there, in fine summer weather, on a Friday afternoon, are to be seen by thousands the women of Stamboul, seated between the white tombstones with which the green hillside is all studded. And there, again, within the mosque, on the accession of a new Sultan, the Sovereign is invested with the supreme command of all the Mussulman forces by having the sword of Othman, or Osman, the founder of the Ottoman dynasty, girded on to him by the Sheriff of Konieh, a Mevledi dervish, who is summoned to Constantinople for the purpose; such a privilege being reserved to the men of his order from the time that Osman established his residence at Iconium or Konieh in 1299, before the capital was removed to Brousse, and thence to Stamboul.

It is very seldom that a Christian is allowed to see the inside of Eyoob's Mosque, though that sacred edifice was not always safe from the intrusion of French and English visitors when the Western Powers came here as the Turk's allies at the time of the Crimean War. No one not a Mussulman ever, perhaps, witnessed the ceremony of a Sultan's investiture, and it is not likely that the rule will be departed from in the present instance. All that unbelieving strangers will be permitted to see will be the progress of the Sultan and his retinue, who will probably go from the Palace to Eyoob by water, and on his return ride through the streets of Stamboul to the Mosque of St. Sophia. The Ambassadors of friendly Powers, the officers in command of the naval squadrons, and a few distinguished strangers will be accommodated with seats under canopied galleries which are being erected on the open spaces outside the Mosque of Eyoob, and on other opportune spots along the line of march. Arrangements are already being made to convey the Diplomatic Body from their country residences on the Bosphorus to Eyoob by water on board the *stationaires*, or despatch boats which are anchored in the Bay of Buyukdere, the French *stationaire* alone, the Gladiateur, enjoying the long-established privilege of mooring close to the bank in the little cove of Therapia, so that visitors can walk on board.

The circumstance that the emblem by which a Sultan is made to assume his imperial rank is neither a crown nor diadem nor tiara, but a sword—Osman's sabre or scimitar—proves that the office with which he is invested is that of a warrior and leader of warriors, a Commander-in Chief or Emperor of the Faithful. So long as the Padishahs who filled the throne were true to their mission, and took the field at the head of their forces, emulating the achievements of the Osmans and Orkans, the Bajazets, the Mahomeds, the Solymans, Selims, &c., they were entitled to their proud appellation, and were respected as well as dreaded, in despite of the atrocious domestic tragedies which stained the Ottoman annals almost on every occasion of Eyoob's Mosque being thrown open to greet a new ruler. But within the memory of living men no instance has occurred, I believe, of a Sultan taking the field either against a foreign or a domestic enemy—a fact exhibiting a striking contrast to the example given by Prussian, Russian, and other Western Monarchs; by the Napoleons, by the King of Italy, and even by the young King of Spain, every one of whom seemed to think his first duty as Sovereign was to *payer de sa personne* in his country's battles.

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NOTICES.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
A Pure Natural Effervescing Water from the Apollinaris Brunnen. Supplied by order of the Viceroy, for use of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during their tour in India."—*Daily News.*

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
"A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."—*Inspector-General MacPherson, M.D., H.M.'s Indian Army.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.
"FREE FROM THE IMPURITIES TO WHICH ORDINARY DRINKING & AERATED WATERS ARE LIABLE."—*Sanitary Record.*
"AND ESPECIALLY IN INDIA, WHERE THEY ARE MOST FREQUENTLY liable to SEWAGE CONTAMINATION, and are the CAUSE of CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER and DYSENTERY."—*Professor Macnamara, Univer. of Calcutta.*
"ALL THIS PLEADS MOST STRONGLY IN FAVOUR OF PURE NATURAL EFFERVESCENT WATER."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.
Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles, which can be readily sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, HILBROUGH & CO.'S name on the label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—Calcutta, Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.; Bombay, Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.; Madras, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.; Colombo, Messrs. George Wall & Co.; China and Japan, Messrs. George Smith & Co.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their Constituents and the general Public for their kind and liberal patronage during the last three years, beg most respectfully to announce that they have just received from one of the best Houses in London their FIRST SUPPLY of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS for the ensuing Cold Season. They also beg to intimate to them that they have now in stock a large collection of Indigenous Vegetable Seeds suited for the season. It is particularly requested that Outstation Orders should always be accompanied by Remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price Lists can be had, post free, on application.
PALEKAR & Co.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 31st August 1876.
N.B.—FRUIT TREES such as old grafted Mangoes, &c., will also be supplied at moderate rates.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,
ARCHITECTURAL, ARTISTIC AND SANITARY.
FOR ARCHITECTS, CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, JOINERS, PLUMBERS, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Front; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; Garden Entrances; Garden Screens; Boathouses, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, &c.
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Illustrated catalogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & Co.,
Glasgow.
All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.
A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
And all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.
These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.
THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH
As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors.
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.
We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazars.
Avoid imposition and exhorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay
Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta,
Sub-Agent—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such a TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*
"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*
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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottes.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond.)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.
MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.
Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.
The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LEARS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

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TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime orders particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.
Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarette.
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BARRIE & Co., Madras.
TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.
NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITH PROFITS.										WITHOUT PROFITS.									
Age.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
20	29	3	0	15	0	0	7	10	8	20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8
25	31	8	[illegible]	16	0	0	8	8	0	25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0
30	33	14	0	17	6	0	8	14	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
35	37	5	0	19	2	0	9	13	0	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	8	4
40	41	4	[illegible]	21	3	0	10	14	4	40	35	14	0	18	7	0	9	7	0
45	46	3	[illegible]	23	11	[illegible]	12	2	0	45	40	3	0	20	10	0	10	9	0

The Table of Military Rates has also been reduced.
MEDICAL OFFICER:—SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained on application to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 9th September 1876.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.
The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.
NOTE.
NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.			
Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

, The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.
Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.
The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at ones.
Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to
PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,258.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,690
Do. 1872..........£816,388
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,858,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1875.

THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS ARE PERIODICALLY INVESTIGATED BY AN INDEPENDENT ACTUARY.
THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENT, AND PENSIONS. FUNDS are entirely invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and they remain in India. POLICY-HOLDERS can APPOINT an AUDITOR. NO AMALGAMATIONS. ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA. ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, the greatest economy being exercised in conducting the business of the Office, Life Business only transacted. Punctual Settlement of Claims.
Intending Assurers are invited to consider the Rates and FEATURES of the "INDIAN;" its Rates have been accurately calculated from the most recent and reliable data showing the true risk of Life in India and Europe, and its Features are liberal and peculiarly adapted to meet the wants of ALL classes whether European or Native, Civil, Military, Uncovenanted, Professional, or Commercial.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
On New, Sound, and Popular Principles.
Registered under Act. X. of 1866.
CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED
(with Power to Increase.)
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SECRETARY.
D. LANCASTER, Esq., F.I.A., F.S.S.
AGENCY AT BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Messrs. FLETCHER & SMITH.
Extract from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September 1875.
"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors, that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results"
Participating Policy-holders who have paid five complete premiums to end of 1874 are entitled to have their premium reduced 40 per cent. during the 5 years ending 1879. Policies of more recent date share in proportion.
INDIAN RATES OF PREMIUM charged while in India. English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a lifetime in India or other tropical climates will find that the Rates of this Company compare favourably with enhanced English Rates. They have the advantage of consistency, as it is proved beyond doubt by the various Civil and Military Funds, &c., that English life is of les value in India than in Europe.
ASSURANCES EFFECTED in the following Forms:—
1. Whole Life Policies with premiums payable during continuance of Life.
2. Policies for short Terms for 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10 years.
3. Pensions granted. The rates are more favourable than those of any similar Fund in India.
4. Exchange of Policies by substitution of Lives.
5. Whole Life Policies with payment of premium ceasing at the option of the assured after 5, 10, 15, or 20 years.
6. Endowment Policies payable at 50, 55, or 60 years of age or earlier in the event of death.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES issued to those assured under Forms 5 and 6 for each premium paid. If assured on the with Profit Scale 40 per cent., or if on the non-Profit Scale 30 per cent. of the premium is withdrawable at 3 days' sight. The forfeiture of a Policy is obviated and fixed surrender values given as each premium effects a complete paid up assurance independent of any further payment, and ensures a specified sum in cash payable at will of the Holder.
LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED without fine.
REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to English Rates from date of leaving any port in India, Ceylon, or China.
In Assurance transactions, what ought to be sought beyond everything else by the Assurer, is absolute security, which can only be obtained by sound and consistent rates combined with Investments of funds in securities of an unimpeachable nature. Assurances effected on Lives of Europeans, Eurasians, Hindoos, and Parsees.
For Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and information apply to the Company's Agents, or to
FLETCHER AND SMITH,
Chief Agents for Western India.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION
Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

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